

Davis, Judge Clash on Negro Issue

WEATHER
Mostly
Sunny,
Mild

Daily Worker

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2-Star
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Davis Tells Jury of CP's Fight for Negro Equality

By Harry Raymond

Threatened by the judge for the third time with immediate imprisonment, City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis told the jury in the trial of the Communist leaders yesterday how the Communist Party is leading the struggle for full equal citizenship for the American Negro people. Judge Harold R. Medina, with his unending nervous remarks that he heard "enough" of jimcrow and lynching, his new warning to Davis that "you'll talk yourself right into jail," and Prosecutor John F. X. McGohey's battering drumfire of objections appeared for a while to have erected an almost unsurmountable barrier against the Communist Councilman's important testimony.

But the calm scholarly persistence of Davis, coupled with a vigorous courtroom argument by Communist Party General Secretary Eugene Dennis, acting as counsel, and the untiring and skillful examination by defense lawyer Harry Sacher caused Judge Medina to relent slightly in his rulings against defense testimony on the Negro question.

It was Davis' first full day on the witness stand. He had testified a half day on Thursday and another half-day on Friday.

IN DIGNIFIED TONE

He spoke in a soft, clear and dignified tone, in contrast to the rasping objecting voice of the government prosecutor. And in the course of the day's testimony he ripped aside the moldy curtains the FBI stoolpigeons had so clumsily draped around the Marxist theory and practice of fighting for complete Negro equality in the arena of the struggle for national liberation.

The charge of the prosecutor and his baker's dozen of police informers that the Communist Party advocated and taught "force and violence" as means to achieve full self-determination of the Negro people in the Black Belt—that

great jimcrow and lynch area of the south where the Negroes are in the majority—was labeled by the Negro Communist legislator as the "old lie."

It is the "old lie used in every capitalist country," Davis testified, used to set up a "scapegoat" to cover up their (the monopoly capitalists' robbery.)

EXPLAINS TO JURY

He testified that "it is also not true" that the Communist Party advocates or ever advocated force and violence to achieve socialism.

In a long discourse, Davis explained to the jury how during a Communist Party National Committee meeting Dec. 4 and 5, 1948, he reported on a study made by the Party's Negro Commission on various phases of the struggle for Negro rights. His report, he said, was based on several months of discussion in the Commission. The whole question, he added had

been the subject of long discussion in the Party over a period of years.

"I said on the question of self-determination we were not presenting all aspects of the question," Davis testified, "but that it was necessary for us to adopt a line and give an orientation."

He explained to the jury that when the Communists spoke of self-determination for the Negro nation they were referring to that geographical belt sweeping across the southern states where the majority of the population were Negroes and were brutally oppressed and denied the most elementary rights of citizenship. He explained how the dominant class in America, the monopoly capitalists oppress the Negro people as part of its reactionary policies.

The oppression of the Negro in the Black Belt of the south, he said, is based on the white land-

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UAW Parley Votes for More Raiding

BULLETIN

DETROIT, July 11.—Walter Reuther met his first reverse in the UAW convention today as the 2,400 delegates voted down by a majority estimated at six to four the proposal of his committee that conventions be held every two years instead of yearly.

The floor fight on the proposal was led off by John de Vito, of Cleveland Local 45, who at the last convention opposed Reuther for the presidency.

By George Morris

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—Whipped up by hysterical rabble-rousing speeches from the platform, the convention of the CIO United Automobile Workers today railroaded through a resolution calling on the CIO to establish cannibalistic raiding as its official policy.

The resolution called for lifting of the charters of unions dubbed followers of the "party line," and the setting up of "CIO organizing committees" to destroy them through raids upon their membership, after the pattern already applied by the UAW against the Electrical, Farm Equipment, Mine, Mill and Smelter and Furniture Unions.

The main content of the 1,500-word resolution is a slanderous attack upon the Communist Party, the Daily Worker and the progressive-led unions of the CIO because of their insistence on autonomous rights, and criticism of the right wing policies on wages and Taft-Hartley.

DEBATE CURBED

Passage followed a discussion in which opponents of the red-baiting resolution were allowed two three-minute speeches. It was after the lengthy bombastic red-baiting speech of Reuther that his supporters called for the question and passage of the resolution was steamrollered. While a substantial minority of hands showed up against the resolution, minority voting is being regarded as pretty much an academic formality by many anti-Reutherites. Intimidation has also taken its toll.

Shortly after passage of the anti-Communist resolution, the same type of show was staged on a resolution condemning the CIO's Farm Equipment Workers, the union the UAW raided unsuccessfully at the expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The resolution greeted the recommendation of the CIO's executive board to the next con-

vention to withdraw the FE's charter.

In this case, too, opponents to the resolution were held down to three speeches of three minutes maximum, with vice-president John Livingston, who headed the raiding expeditions against FE, doing the platform rabble-rousing job.

EXPERT STAGING

The day's schedule was expertly planned. It began with a sudden introduction to the convention of Victor Reuther, the UAW's educational director, who is still recovering from the recent shooting. A resolution demanding that the FBI take a hand in solving the shooting attempts upon both Reuthers was unanimously passed. While during the discussion, and the speeches of both Reuthers, nothing was said to give a red-baiting twist to the Reuther shootings, the fact that it was the curtain-raiser of the convention's "red-hysteria day" did not go unnoticed.

After action on the resolutions, the convention took up constitutional amendments to give the UAW officers and board perpetuating dictatorial control over the organization.

There was a brief moratorium on red-baiting this afternoon when a resolution was introduced and passed unanimously condemning the Immigration Department for barring the entry of seven Canadian delegates on the ground that "U. S. security would be jeopardized" by their presence on this side of the border for a week.

One major act of today's show did not come off; Philip Murray, tied up with steel conciliation conferences, wired regrets at inability to attend the convention. He was counted upon to provide much of the planned atmosphere for the day.

Despite the "new type" of UAW convention and a planned Reutherite policy to cut debate after one of two speeches, the progressive rank and file delegates got in a couple of good licks through the short speeches of Hilliard Ellis, president of Local 453; Paul Boatin, of Ford Local 600, and Fred Williams of Local 208.

TROTSKYITE ROLE

The handful of Trotskyites performed their usual service for the right wing. It was the Trotskyite Paul Silver of Local 351, Detroit, who came out with a "minority report" on the red-baiting resolution. He red-baited no less viciously than Reuther's men, but professed to fear infringement on the rights of members.

Ellis and Boatin who spoke on that resolution said they were opposed to both the majority and minority reports.

Ellis said he doubted that any serious thinking could take place in the midst of the hysteria whipped up by the Reutherites. To the charge that the unions under attack supported Wallace in violation of CIO policy, Ellis said: "My local, too, did not go along."

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Jailed '3' Still on Hunger Rations, Despite Promise Given By Gov't

By Joseph North

There was no change yesterday in the hunger rations of the three Communist defendants in the Foley Square trial who have been sentenced for the trial's duration on contempt charges. They still got their bologna sandwich luncheon in the basement cell at noontime in the courthouse, de-

spite the fact that the federal prison warden yesterday morning promised Mrs. Yetta Land, defense counsel, that the men will begin getting the main mid-day meal served at the prison.

They have been deprived of that because they are not in the federal jail on West St., at mid-day, but are in the Federal Court-house on Foley Square. The mid-day lunch in the prison is the main meal daily, the other two meals are extremely light.

As a result they have been going hungry all day while they are in the courthouse.

Yesterday the sandwich the authorities gave Gilbert Green was absolutely inedible.

John Gates, now released after serving his month's term, has said he has seen the sandwiches moldy.

NO GUARANTEE

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, Mrs. Lillian Green and Mrs. Edna Winston were able to see their husbands at the noontime recess yesterday, but again there was no guarantee that they will be able to continue seeing them.

Chief marshal Mulcahy was not in his office yesterday and there was no word from him whether these visits will be permitted or whether they will be terminated, as was threatened last week.

When a group of young sympathizers of the three jailed men appeared on the West Street pave-

ment Sunday and sang to them in a desire to show their stand and to brighten the day for the imprisoned men, the prison authorities were angered.

They shot all windows in the hot-box of a prison and warned the defendants that the next time this occurs all prisoners will be locked in their cells for the day.

This is obviously an attempt to anger all the prisoners in the West Street jail and turn them against the three Communist defendants. For this former stable and garage now altered into a federal prison is unbearably hot these torrid days, and to lock all prisoners up all day would be an additional hardship.

O'D Says He Will Enter Primary Against Hogan

By Michael Singer

Mayor O'Dwyer said yesterday that he would enter a primary fight against the "poison" triumvirate who, shortly before the Mayor's decision, named District Attorney Frank S. Hogan as the Democratic nominee for Mayor this November. The three county leaders to whom the Mayor re-

ferred were Jeremiah Sullivan, of Richmond; James A. Roe, of Queens, and Tammany leader Hugo E. Rogers. The Mayor, however, never referred to Rogers by name, identifying him always as "Tammany Hall."

O'Dwyer's decision was given in answer to a query as to whether or not he had decided on running in view of the fact that earlier the same day he had said this would depend on the action of the leaders.

"I understand there was no united action by the leaders," the Mayor said.

A reporter interposed: "I thought a majority ruled. Does it require united action?"

"As far as I'm concerned it does," the Mayor replied.

Q: Does that mean a primary fight by you?

A: I wouldn't understand anything else but a primary fight.

Q: Do you think Hogan would make a good candidate?

A: Hogan would make a good candidate if he can get the support of Ed Flynn and John Cashmore, but not if he gets the support of Jimmy Roe. (Flynn and Cashmore are the county leaders

from the Bronx and Brooklyn respectively.)

Q: Will you oppose Hogan in a primary fight?

A: Not Hogan particularly, but a county leader who asked me to appoint him as deputy police commissioner. It was Jerry Sullivan...

O'Dwyer then added, "The tactics of Jim Roe are no sweeter and Tammany Hall doesn't need any comment."

When pressed for details on Sullivan's request to be deputy police commissioner, O'Dwyer said:

"Sullivan said he rated it on the ground that he had a watchmen's business on the waterfront. This request was made a year and a half ago, and it was made to me personally here in City Hall."

UNPRINTABLE

When a reporter urged him to tell the press what he replied to Sullivan, O'Dwyer declared: "You can surmise that, and if you guess it right you won't be able to print it."

The Mayor then added that "I'm supporting Borough President Hall over there in Staten Island and it

won't be news to Jerry Sullivan. He knows it."

Cornelius A. Hall is an independent Democrat who has received Republican endorsement and turned down the Democratic nomination for the borough presidency.

The Mayor refused to clarify his statement attacking Roe's tactics.

Asked whether he thought that Hogan, supported by the triumvirate, was a choice in the best interests of the city, the Mayor said:

"I think those three leaders are poison to the city. I have a lot of respect for Hogan," but he called the action of Hogan's supporters a "squeeze play, and I don't

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Observers Urged at Trial of '12'

All organizations concerned with the preservation of civil rights and their rights in court were urged today by the Civil Rights Congress to send observers immediately to the Foley Square trial of the Communist leaders, where the judge again threatened to imprison Councilman Benjamin J. Davis on contempt charges.

"Let everybody come and see for himself what is going on in Foley Square, William Patterson, head of the CRC, said today. He declared the judge had not one iota of a just basis for imprisoning the city councilman, no more than he had for jailing four defendants previously. He urged immediate protests.

"If the judge carries through his threat," Patterson warned, "the people of New York will be deprived also of their right to free franchise, their right to choose whomsoever they wish to represent them in City Council."

Davis is already in the midst of his campaign for reelection.

It is expected that trade unions, the National Association for the Advancement of Negro People, and juridical associations will send observers.

Urge Picketing Of All Singer Retail Outlets

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 11.—Striking Singer Sewing Machine workers have launched a "Make Singer Negotiate Week," in reply to the futile strike-splitting attempts of the company and a handful of stooges. Trade unionists and friends everywhere will be asked to send postcards and petitions to the Singer Co., 149 Broadway, demanding that the firm negotiate.

The workers have also called upon all other unions to picket all Singer retail outlets, to get the firm to meet with the CIO United Electrical Workers Local 401.

Virtually every one of the strikers and their families voted at a vast open-air meeting Friday night to back their leadership until the strike is won. They also voted unanimously to expel from the union the four stooges who tried in vain to set up an "independent union" to break the picket lines.

Taft Says He'll Vote Against Atlantic Pact

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), announced today he will vote against ratification of the North Atlantic pact because he believes it will lead to another world war.

The chairman of the Senate GOP Policy Committee attacked the 12-nation, anti-aggression treaty in a Senate speech on grounds it would commit the United States to supply arms to western Europe and thus raise the spectre of war with Russia.

He also said the administration's proposed \$1,450,000,000 arms-for-Europe program, together with Marshall Plan economic aid, would place too great a strain on the U. S. economy.

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah), another foe of the treaty, listened closely to Taft's speech and then introduced a reservation

the first offered—declaring that the pact's mutual assistance pledge does not carry "any legal or moral obligation" that the United States must supply arms to the signatory nations.

Any arms sent western Europe, he said, might eventually wind up in Russian hands and be turned against the United States.

Taft said he opposed the treaty on grounds it constituted defiance of the spirit of the United Nations charter and would impose on the United States a "continuous obligation for 20 years" to supply arms to Europe.

GREEK FASCISTS EXECUTE FIGHTER AGAINST NAZIS

LONDON, July 11 (Greek News Agency). — Basil Markezinis, secretary of the Athens EAM, and in recent years a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, was executed on July 2, it has been learned here. Markezinis had played a heroic part in the Resistance against the Nazis, and was responsible for the liberation of large districts in the neighborhood of Athens while the Germans still occupied the center of the city.

Before the war he had already been active in the struggle against the Metaxas dictatorship, and was exiled for his democratic activities. On June 15th, he was brought before a court martial in Athens and was sentenced to death eight days later.

Markezinis and two comrades, K. Nikolaidis and the newspaperman, E. Ligeros, had applied to Trygve Lie and other world figures to intercede in their behalf. But the Athens government rushed to execute Markezinis and Ligeros in order to forestall any international action in their behalf.

Fill Court Today to Fight Clark Jailings

Freedom-loving workers will visit Room 306 of the Foley Square courthouse at 10:30 a.m. today, as attorneys for the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born fight for the release of four people's leaders from Ellis Island.

The legal struggle before Federal Judge Bondy is for the release of the four on habeas corpus writs, which are returnable today. The four leaders, who are held for deportation without bail, although appeals are still pending, are:

Ferdinand C. Smith, Negro maritime workers' leader.

George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress.

Beatrice Siskind Johnson.

Peter Harisiades, Greek-American anti-fascist, who faces execution if deported to Greece.

EMERGENCY PARLEY

An important emergency conference against the Ellis Island concentration camp policies will be held at the Hotel McAlpin at 3 p.m. today (Tuesday).

And at 3 p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday) a picket line at 70 Columbus Ave., U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service headquarters for New York, will protest deportation hearings in the case of Benjamin Saltzman of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order and the AFL Painters' Union.

"We are marching to Ellis Island—America's No. 1 Concentration Camp," said signs borne by three other non-citizens at 11:30 a.m. yesterday as they strode down Broadway to the Ellis Island ferry.

A dozen friends accompanied them in the march down Broadway from Chambers St. to South Ferry.

The three workers have been ordered to report to Ellis Island once a week, pending further action on the deportation warrants, on which they were arrested a year ago.

All have lived in America from 31 to 45 years.

They included: Charles Kratochvil, 68, who has had four American children since he came from Czechoslovakia 45 years ago;

Morris E. Taft, 70, father of four American children, who came from Lithuania 41 years ago.

William Zazuliak, 53, father of an American veteran of World War II, who came from the Ukraine 31 years ago.

The "indefinite detention" of non-citizens at Ellis Island, in what amounts to a life sentence, was sharply criticized by more than 60 prominent Americans who protested the Hobbs Concentration Camp bill, in an open letter to members of Congress. The letter was released by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Among prominent signers were Rev. David de Sola Pool, Dr. Haven Emerson, Dr. Christian Gauss, Charles Houston, Yehudi Menuhin, Bishop Walter Mitchell, Bishop Arthur Moulton, Edward L. Parsons, Ted O. Thackrey and Prof. Oswald Veblen.

"This bill is being considered seriously by Congress," stated the committee. "Even before its passage the Attorney General has already put some of the bill's provisions into action. Peter Harisiades, Beatrice Siskind Johnson, George Pirinsky and Ferdinand C. Smith have been arrested and are being held on Ellis Island indefinitely without bail. Others facing deportation have been forced to report weekly to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and excessive increases of bail have been demanded in some cases."

The Government earlier today obtained a court order preventing Communist leaders from withdrawing bank deposits to aid the 24,000 striking coal miners.

The court also approved the Government's demand that money already withdrawn from Communist funds be paid to the court registrar by Wednesday.

The court order, based on the National Emergency Act freezing funds that might be used to aid the strike, named Communist Party leaders, including Party secretary Lance Sharkey and Idris Williams, president of the Miners' Federation, who is a Communist official.

In another Government action today, a Federal arbitration court sentenced Williams and another

Truman Asks Bonus For Trusts to 'Beat' Economic Crisis

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, July 11. — Admitting for the first time the fact of "a declining national economy," President Truman today asked Congress for new concessions to business interests. The first point in the President's list of legislative requests was a proposal

to restore the carry-back-carry-forward provision of the wartime corporate tax law under which the big industrial concerns benefitted to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars. He asked repeal of the tax on transportation of goods and junked his previous plan for tax increases except on gifts and inherited estates.

At the same time, he went through the gesture of repeating his recommended enactment of the social welfare program which was a part of earlier messages to Congress and urged business to reduce prices without cutting wages.

Although he argued that the economy is "still operating at high levels of employment and production," the President noted that during the first half of 1949 unemployment has been increasing and industrial production falling rapidly.

He recognized the need for "affirmative action" by the government directed however, to the "progress and expansion" of the American economy rather than toward heading off depression.

"The kind of government action that would be called for in a serious economic emergency would not be appropriate now," he said.

MORE AID TO TRUSTS

His position was contained in his midyear report to Congress based on material supplied him by his Council of Economic Advisers, and, while the President sought to minimize the seriousness of the economic situation, both his statement and the report of the CEA included statistics on unemployment, income savings and sales which revealed the mounting danger of economic collapse.

Truman also asked Congress to liberalize the law under which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation grants loans to private business. He said the maximum time limit on the maturity of loans should be extended to help business into trouble. RFC loans will go to concerns which give "reasonable assurance" of ability to repay under "generally prosperous" conditions, he said. Concerns will not be required to have such prospects "under depression conditions."

This proposal recalled the Herbert Hoover approach of 1930—government funds to business on the theory that prosperity will trickle down.

Other benefits to business proposed by Truman included:

- Provision for a "broad study of investment and development

needs and markets opportunities in an expanding economy."

- Legislation implementing point four of Truman's inaugural address to provide technical assistance and guarantees against financial losses for American capitalists investing in underdeveloped areas abroad.

- Restore the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

The President included several recommendations which appeared in the Democratic party platform and in his earlier messages to Congress:

- Adopt an improved program of farm income supports.

- Increase the minimum wage to at least 75 cents an hour and broaden its coverage.

- Strengthen the unemployment compensation system by increasing the amount and direction of benefits and extending coverage.

- Raise benefits and extend coverage under the old age and survivors insurance system and improve the public assistance program.

DONE NOTHING

Although these four points have been before Congress since it convened six months ago, the Administration has done little to secure action on them. None has gotten beyond the committee stage. Although they would be helpful to the people in a depression period, the President did not lay any special stress on the need for immediate passage by congress.

In response to vigorous pressure by a series of delegations representing veterans, labor and progressive organizations, Truman made it known today he had switched from his previous opposition to extending the '52-20 un-

employment compensation for vets which expires July 25. He agreed it should be extended for one year but should not apply to veterans eligible under the jobless insurance laws of their own states.

The President revealed that as a result of declining business activity federal tax revenues had fallen 10 percent and that at present a deficit of a billion dollars is in sight. Appropriations for the national military establishment and for the Marshall Plan, however, should not be cut he said because government expenditures of \$40 billion a year have the effect of bolstering the economy.

Truman noted that while whole-

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Royal Injunction Against British Dock Strikers

LONDON, July 11. — King George VI proclaimed a state of emergency today to force 10,000 striking dock workers to return to work or face the threat of jail.

The King acted immediately after the dock workers decided in a mass meeting to continue their strike in sympathy with striking Canadian seamen.

Under the proclamation, dockers who refuse to return to work in the world's largest port may receive up to three months imprisonment or a fine of not more than \$400 or both.

The state of emergency, while caused by the dock strike, applied to the whole country.

CIO Report Backs Pay Hikes, But Not for All

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11. — In a report prepared for the CIO, Robert R. Nathan, economist, asserted today that wage increases are in the interest of labor and business, and are needed for the nation's general economic health.

Nathan denied there are any "firm indications that a major depression is imminent" but said there was a "definite downward trend throughout the economy."

In contrast to President Truman's economic report issued today, Nathan called for wage increases rather than price reductions as the preferable method for enlarging mass buying power. But "moderate wage increases do not preclude price decreases too," he said, pointing out that profits are still at high levels.

OFFERS LOOPHOLES

As in his previous report for the CIO two years ago, Nathan based his case for wage boosts on the "ability" of corporations to grant them without nullifying profits. This approach led him today to the conclusion that "not all industries can raise wages."

"A uniform round of identical wage increases is not justified," he said, "because there is no uniform ability to grant increases in every instance." He implied that the steel and automobile industries were able to grant increases, but did not specify in which industries he did not regard demands for wage boosts as justified.

Two other union officials, both Communist Party members, had been jailed for shorter periods on similar charges last week.

Plot Trial of Aussie CP to Smash Strike

SYDNEY, Australia, July 11. — The Australian Government plans to charge the Communist Party with conspiring against "peace and order," authoritative sources said tonight. This report followed a raid on the Communist Party's national headquarters. The 15-day-old coal strike was given as the excuse for the raid.

The authoritative sources said the Labor Government would arm its security police with warrants charging the Communist leaders with "conspiracy against the Government."

Reliable informants said the con-

spiracy charge would be based on the "National Crimes Act," which provides long jail terms and stiff fines for "conspiracy against the peace and order of the nation."

Dr. Herbert Evatt, attorney general, is the legal mastermind in the Government drive against the Communists. It was believed the Government would run into dissension in its own ranks over the present policy.

The Government earlier today obtained a court order preventing Communist leaders from withdrawing bank deposits to aid the 24,000 striking coal miners.

The court also approved the Government's demand that money already withdrawn from Communist funds be paid to the court registrar by Wednesday.

Survey Shows Europe Takes Dim View of U.S.

By Robert Friedman

The strident voices of American imperialism have fallen upon a great many deaf ears in Europe, a newly-published study by the Common Council for American Unity reveals. Hollywood's movies, the dulcet pronouncements by State Department diplomats and Army proconsuls; the Voice of America broadcasts and the deluge of Reader's Digest, Life, Time and Newsweek have failed to sell Europe's masses on this propaganda called "the American Way of Life."

It is with considerable sorrow that the Common Council for

American Unity has made public its findings, in its handsome report, "European Beliefs Regarding the U. S.," that a "far wider and determined effort must be undertaken" to correct foreign misconceptions about the United States. 1,702 "OBSERVERS"

The survey, under the direction of Henry Lee Munson, was carried out in 1948 and early 1949. Its conclusions were based on replies to a questionnaire by 1,702 "qualified observers of opinion" in European countries; letters from Europeans to Americans, together with interviews and comments in connection with the questionnaire.

and a study of published material and government and private reports.

The survey was made primarily among people whose anti-progressive attitudes could reasonably be anticipated. Undoubtedly, the condemnations would have mounted to overwhelming proportions had the workers been heard.

Thus, a foreword explains: "Of particular aid in suggesting representative observers were the Directors of Information from the Marshall Plan countries. These officials recommended lists of key observers representing the major categories of opinion in their re-

spective countries. The State Department, the Army and ECA recommended especially qualified observers. . . . The CIO and AFL recommended key labor leaders in each free European country."

SOME CONCLUSIONS

Yet here are some of the conclusions summarized in the report:

- "Big Business was believed by one out of three Europeans to control the press, radio and motion pictures for selfish purposes, and almost as many believe Big Business controls labor."

- "Four out of 10 (in the ERP countries) believe we persecute, or at least discriminate against the

Negro. . . ."

- "Many comments referred to Hollywood in such terms as 'America's worst imaginable ambassador' and as 'convincing numbers of Europeans that America consists of gangsters, sadists, pin-up girls, cowboys and skyscrapers.'"

- "About one out of four people feel that the United States is imperialistic" and "a similar proportion feel we are trying to force the American form of capitalism on Europe."

- "One out of five people believe American foreign policy opposes social reform and about the

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Wallace Hits Truman Inaction Against Crisis

President Truman's midyear report offers only "half measures and pollyanna phrases" to meet the growing economic crisis, it was declared yesterday by Henry A. Wallace, leader of the Progressive Party. "In the very week that Mr. Truman was preparing his report,"

Wallace said, another half million people were reported unemployed and steel production fell 18 points. If Mr. Truman were as impressed by these facts as he was by the phony foreign crises which stirred him into action in the past, his report would have rallied the American people for the enactment of emergency legislation to relieve distress and halt the descending economic spiral.

"Instead, he proposes no counter-offensive against the forces that are breeding depression."

"Four points in his 11-point legislative program are already embodied in bills that have been bogged down in Congress with the rest of the so-called Fair Deal for lack of militant leadership from the White House to secure their enactment. There is no note of urgency in his economic message to improve their prospects."

"Two of the other remaining six points are in the Hoover tradition, calling for 'studies' and 'advance planning' which will provide neither jobs nor relief to the jobless. Two additional points, based on the 'trickle down' theory, offer tax relief to corporations and liberalized RFC loans."

"The remaining two points are in the right direction, but utterly inadequate. The extension of veterans unemployment insurance for an additional year, the minimum that the nation owes its veterans. The proposal to extend unemployment compensation benefits is not only inadequate, but by the President's own admission, will require action by 48 state legislatures, and offers no immediate help to the growing numbers of unemployed whose benefits are wholly insufficient and are being rapidly exhausted."

SWOLLEN PROFITS

"He fails even to mention the most glaring imbalance in the national economy, the swollen profits of the great corporations which exercise a stranglehold over the American economy, and the steadily diminishing buying power of most people."

"The most important single contribution that the government could make today to lift buying power and stem the depression would be full support to labor's just demands for fourth round wage increases, which can be paid out of huge corporate profits. Yet, while the Chairman of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Board is representing the Administration in the vital steel negotiations, President Truman's only word on this all-important question is a plea to business not to cut wages. This is a direct invitation to management in the steel, auto and other basic industries needs to strengthen their resistance to granting necessary wage increases to their workers."

Bakery Drivers Strike Till Inside Pact Is Won

Fifteen hundred New York bakery drivers continue on strike — despite a settlement vote Sunday of 777 to 358 — until 2,500 inside bakery workers win an agreement. The

inside bakers, in AFL Bakers Local 50, were negotiating with Ward, General Baking, Purity and other members of the "Bix Six" baking companies.

The 1,500 drivers, in Local 550 of the Teamsters Union, have been on strike for 19 weeks. The inside bakers did not work during this period, although they were not officially on strike.

The drivers' agreement was accepted Sunday under pressure from officials. It is the same agreement that they rejected June 23, after a tumultuous meeting in Manhattan Center.

The agreement was rejected June 23 because it did not give the men the five-day week. Many of the men work 72 hours a week, and some 84 hours sometimes. No overtime rates are paid because the men are classified as salesmen.

Officials had pressured many of the men one by one. They had refused to call any meetings during the strike except the June 23 gathering.

In lieu of the five-day week, the agreement provides that the men who turn out at 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning shall be off the streets by 3 p.m., except when the men work longer by "mutual agreement."

The "mutual agreement" clause is a dangerous joke, said rank and file speakers at the June 23 meeting.

A seventh paid holiday is also provided, and some concessions in vacation and holiday pay.

The agreement also provides a \$5 weekly rise in the base pay of driver-salesmen and a \$6.50 increase for truck and trailer drivers. It also provides a minimum guarantee of \$65 a week.

Steel Deadlock is Referred to Truman

WASHINGTON, July 11. — Cyrus S. Ching, Federal mediation chief, tonight referred to President Truman a nationwide steel strike threatened for Saturday by CIO

He said he was acting under the Taft-Hartley Law which empowers Truman to seek an 80-day court injunction against a strike.

The announcement came after a fruitless, two-and-a-half hour meeting between Murray and the seven big steel companies. Mur-

ray said negotiations were "completely deadlocked." He said the union's wage policy committee would meet in Pittsburgh tomorrow and recommend that, if no agreement is reached by Saturday, "our people discontinue work until a mutually satisfactory contract is reached."

NAACP Convention Opens Today

LOS ANGELES, July 11. — Sharply controversial international and domestic political issues are expected to be placed before delegates to the 40th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting which opens here tomorrow and continues through July 17.

The convention will open at the Second Baptist church, with some 2,000 delegates from 35 states. Mayor Fletcher Bowron will welcome the delegates at a meeting in the church Tuesday night.

The Springman medal will be presented to Dr. Ralph Bunche, UN mediator for Palestine, at the convention's closing session in Hollywood Bowl Sunday afternoon.

Between Tuesday and Sunday, lively sessions are expected on such issues as:

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The resolution declares that the

present session of Congress has offered nothing but procrastination and filibuster on civil rights legislation.

FOR SPECIAL SESSION

It proposes that the convention urge President Truman to demand a special civil rights session of Congress this summer. It also proposes the organization convene a united Negro and labor conference to meet in Washington simultaneously with the special session.

MARSHALL PLAN

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The resolution asks that the convention "disapprove of the Mar-

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The resolution also asks that Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, ousted from the NAACP national board, because of his opposition to the Marshall plan, "be reinstated to his former position or one of a like stature without prejudice."

Another strong issue facing the convention will be the desperate seriousness of the unemployment problem facing the Negro people. Resolutions and an action program on FEP legislation such as that recently won by the NAACP branch in Richmond are expected.

Tito Agrees to Seal Frontier With Greece

BELGRADE, July 11.—Yugoslav will seal its frontier with Greece immediately, a special envoy from Marshal Tito informed the U. S. Embassy here today.

Sava Kosanovich, Yugoslav Ambassador to Washington, conferred with American Ambassador Cavendish Cannon immediately after his arrival in Belgrade.

The talk between Cannon and Kosanovich was officially described as a "friendly chat between two opposite numbers who have not seen each other for some months." Reliable sources said the two envoys reviewed the whole field of Yugoslav-American relations, with Cannon exploring the possibilities of friendlier relations between the two nations as a result of Tito's speech yesterday at Pola on foreign policy.

Tito's appeal to the west yesterday for financial and political help was broadcast to the world today by Tanjug, the official Yugoslav news agency.

CHARGE GEORGIA GOVERNOR HAMPERS PROBE OF KKK

The administration of Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia was charged yesterday with attempting to intimidate an inquiry by the Bill of Rights Conference into Ku Klux Klan connections with the Georgia Governor and law enforcement agencies.

The charge was made in a let-

ter to the Governor by Clark Foreman, executive director of the conference, who said he had received reports that sponsors and delegates to the July 16-17 conference in the Henry Hudson Hotel have also been threatened.

Sponsored by 572 leaders in 42 states, the conference plans a nationwide drive against civil rights violations.

Foreman charged Governor Talmadge with responsibility for the "safe passage of Georgia delegates" and called upon him to "direct Atlanta authorities to cease interfering with the inquiry into the Klan."

To Open Hearings On Hawaii Strike

WASHINGTON, July 11 (UP) —The Senate Labor Committee voted today to begin public hearings tomorrow on legislation aimed at ending the 72-day old Hawaiian dock strike.

To Picket Roxy

Beginning today (Tuesday) at 6:00 P. M. the members and friends of the Garibaldi Society, IWO, will picket the Roxy Theatre, 50 Street and 7th Avenue, to protest showing of the anti-Italian hate-mongering film, The House of Strangers.

To Give Course On Puerto Rico

A course on "Puerto Rico and U.S. Imperialism" will be offered during the summer term at the Jefferson School of Social Science. The instructor will be Armando Roman, and the class will be conducted once a week for five weeks beginning Thursday, July 14.

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GREEK FASCISTS EXECUTE FIGHTER AGAINST NAZIS

LONDON, July 11 (Greek News Agency).—Basil Markezinis, secretary of the Athens EAM, and in recent years a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, was executed on July 2, it has been learned here. Markezinis had played a heroic part in the Resistance against the Nazis, and was responsible for the liberation of large districts in the neighborhood of Athens while the Germans still occupied the center of the city.

Before the war he had already been active in the struggle against the Metaxas dictatorship, and was exiled for his democratic activities. On June 15th, he was brought before a court martial in Athens and was sentenced to death eight days later.

Markezinis and two comrades, K. Nikolaides and the newspaperman, E. Ligeros, had applied to Trygve Lie and other world figures to intercede in their behalf. But the Athens government rushed to execute Markezinis and Ligeros in order to forestall any international action in their behalf.

Fill Court Today to Fight Clark Jailings

Freedom-loving workers will visit Room 306 of the Foley Square courthouse at 10:30 a.m. today, as attorneys for the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born fight for the release of four people's leaders from Ellis Island.

The legal struggle before Federal Judge Bondy is for the release of the four on habeas corpus writs, which are returnable today.

The four leaders, who are held for deportation without bail, although appeals are still pending, are:

Ferdinand C. Smith, Negro maritime workers' leader.

George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress.

Beatrice Siskind Johnson.

Peter Harisiades, Greek-American anti-fascist, who faces execution if deported to Greece.

EMERGENCY PARLEY

An important emergency conference against the Ellis Island concentration camp policies will be held at the Hotel McAlpin at 3 p.m. today (Tuesday).

And at 3 p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday) a picket line at 70 Columbus Ave., U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service headquarters for New York, will protest denaturalization hearings in the case of Benjamin Saltzman of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order and the AFL Painters' Union.

"We are marching to Ellis Island—America's No. 1 Concentration Camp," said signs borne by three other non-citizens at 11:30 a.m. yesterday as they strode down Broadway to the Ellis Island ferry.

A dozen friends accompanied them in the march down Broadway from Chambers St. to South Ferry.

The three workers have been ordered to report to Ellis Island once a week, pending further action on the deportation warrants, on which they were arrested a year ago.

All have lived in America from 31 to 45 years.

They included: Charles Kratochvil, 68, who has had four American children since he came from Czechoslovakia 45 years ago;

Morris E. Taft, 70, father of four American children, who came from Lithuania 41 years ago.

William Zazuliak, 53, father of an American veteran of World War II, who came from the Ukraine 31 years ago.

Defeat of Hobbs Bill Urged by 60 Notables

The "indefinite detention" of non-citizens at Ellis Island, in what amounts to a life sentence, was sharply criticized by more than 60 prominent Americans who protested the Hobbs

Concentration Camp bill, in an open letter to members of Congress. The letter was released by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Among prominent signers were Rev. David de Sola Pool, Dr. Haven Emerson, Dr. Christian Gauss, Charles Houston, Yehudi Menuhin, Bishop Walter Mitchell, Bishop Arthur Moulton, Edward L. Parsons, Ted O. Thackrey and Prof. Oswald Veblen.

"This bill is being considered seriously by Congress," stated the

committee. "Even before its passage the Attorney General has already put some of the bill's provisions into action. Peter Harisiades, Beatrice Siskind Johnson, George Pirinsky and Ferdinand C. Smith have been arrested and are being held on Ellis Island indefinitely without bail. Others facing deportation have been forced to report weekly to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and excessive increases of bail have been demanded in some cases."

Plot Trial of Aussie CP to Smash Strike

SYDNEY, Australia, July 11.—The Australian Government plans to charge the Communist Party with conspiring against "peace and order," authoritative sources said tonight. This report followed a raid on the Communist Party's national headquarters. The 15-day-old coal strike was given as the excuse for the raid.

The authoritative sources said the Labor Government would arm its security police with warrants charging the Communist leaders with "conspiracy against the Government."

Reliable informants said the con-

spiracy charge would be based on the "National Crimes Act," which provides long jail terms and stiff fines for "conspiracy against the peace and order of the nation."

Dr. Herbert Evatt, attorney general, is the legal mastermind in the Government drive against the Communists. It was believed the Government would run into dissension in its own ranks over the present policy.

The Government earlier today obtained a court order preventing Communist leaders from withdrawing bank deposits to aid the 24,000 striking coal miners.

The court also approved the Government's demand that money already withdrawn from Communist funds be paid to the court registrar by Wednesday.

The court order, based on the National Emergency Act freezing funds that might be used to aid the strike, named Communist Party leaders, including Party secretary Lance Sharkey and Idris Williams, president of the Miners' Federation, who is a Communist official.

In another Government action today, a Federal arbitration court sentenced Williams and another

miners' union official to 12 months imprisonment for contempt of court.

Williams and George Grant, Federation secretary general, were jailed for refusing to reveal the whereabouts of 15,000 pounds (about \$48,750) they withdrew from banked union funds two weeks ago in defiance of the Government freezing order.

The Miners' Federation was fined 2,000 pounds (about \$6,500).

Two other union officials, both Communist Party members, had been jailed for shorter periods on similar charges last week.

Truman Asks Bonus For Trusts to 'Beat' Economic Crisis

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Admitting for the first time the fact of "a declining national economy," President Truman today asked Congress for new concessions to business interests. The first point in the President's list of legislative requests was a proposal

to restore the carry-back-carry-forward provision of the wartime corporate tax law under which the big industrial concerns benefitted to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars. He asked repeal of the tax on transportation of goods and junked his previous plan for tax increases except on gifts and inherited estates.

At the same time, he went through the gesture of repeating his recommended enactment of the social welfare program which was a part of earlier messages to Congress and urged business to reduce prices without cutting wages.

Although he argued that the economy is "still operating at high levels of employment and production," the President noted that during the first half of 1949 unemployment has been increasing and industrial production falling rapidly.

He recognized the need for "affirmative action" by the government directed however, to the "progress and expansion" of the American economy rather than toward heading off depression. "The kind of government action that would be called for in a serious economic emergency would not be appropriate now," he said.

MORE AID TO TRUSTS

His position was contained in his midyear report to Congress based on material supplied him by his Council of Economic Advisers, and, while the President sought to minimize the seriousness of the economic situation, both his statement and the report of the CEA included statistics on unemployment, income savings and sales which revealed the mounting danger of economic collapse.

Truman also asked Congress to liberalize the law under which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation grants loans to private business. He said the maximum time limit on the maturity of loans should be extended to help business trouble. RFC loans will go to concerns which give "reasonable assurance" of ability to repay under "generally prosperous" conditions, he said. Concerns will not be required to have such prospects "under depression conditions."

This proposal recalled the Herbert Hoover approach of 1930—government funds to business on the theory that prosperity will trickle down.

Other benefits to business proposed by Truman included:

• Provision for a "broad study of investment and development

needs and markets opportunities in an expanding economy."

• Legislation implementing point four of Truman's inaugural address to provide technical assistance and guarantees against financial losses for American capitalists investing in "underdeveloped areas abroad."

• Restore the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

IN DEMO PROGRAM

The President included several recommendations which appeared in the Democratic party platform and in his earlier messages to Congress:

• Adopt an improved program of farm income supports.

• Increase the minimum wage to at least 75 cents an hour and broaden its coverage.

• Strengthen the unemployment compensation system by increasing the amount and direction of benefits and extending coverage.

• Raise benefits and extend coverage under the old age and survivors insurance system and improve the public assistance program.

DONE NOTHING

Although these four points have been before Congress since it convened six months ago, the Administration has done little to secure action on them. None has gotten beyond the committee stage. Although they would be helpful to the people in a depression period, the President did not lay any special stress on the need for immediate passage by congress.

In response to vigorous pressure by a series of delegations representing veterans, labor and progressive organizations, Truman made it known today he had switched from his previous opposition to extending the 52-20 un-

employment compensation for vets which expires July 25. He agreed it should be extended for one year but should not apply to veterans eligible under the jobless insurance laws of their own states.

The President revealed that as a result of declining business activity federal tax revenues had fallen 10 percent and that at present a deficit of a billion dollars is in sight. Appropriations for the national military establishment and for the Marshall Plan, however, should not be cut he said because government expenditures of \$40 billion a year have the effect of bolstering the economy.

Truman noted that while whole-

(Continued on Page 9)

Royal Injunction Against British Dock Strikers

LONDON, July 11.—King George VI proclaimed a state of emergency today to force 10,000 striking dock workers to return to work or face the threat of jail.

The King acted immediately after the dock workers decided in a mass meeting to continue their strike in sympathy with striking Canadian seamen.

Under the proclamation, dockers who refuse to return to work in the world's largest port may receive up to three months imprisonment or a fine of not more than \$400 or both.

The state of emergency, while caused by the dock strike, applied to the whole country.

CIO Report Backs Pay Hikes, But Not for All

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In a report prepared for the CIO, Robert R. Nathan, economist, asserted today that wage increases are in the interest of labor and business, and are needed for the nation's general economic health.

Nathan denied there are any "firm indications that a major depression is imminent" but said there was a "definite downward trend throughout the economy."

In contrast to President Truman's economic report issued today, Nathan called for wage increases rather than price reductions as the preferable method for enlarging mass buying power. But "moderate wage increases do not preclude price decreases too," he said, pointing out that profits are still at high levels.

OFFERS LOOPHOLES

As in his previous report for the CIO two years ago, Nathan based his case for wage boosts on the "ability" of corporations to grant them without nullifying profits. This approach led him today to the conclusion that "not all industries can raise wages."

"A uniform round of identical wage increases is not justified," he said, "because there is no uniform ability to grant increases in every instance." He implied that the steel and automobile industries were able to grant increases, but did not specify in which industries he did not regard demands for wage boosts as justified.

Survey Shows Europe Takes Dim View of U.S.

By Robert Friedman

The strident voices of American imperialism have fallen upon a great many deaf ears in Europe, a newly-published study by the Common Council for American Unity reveals. Hollywood's movies, the dulcet pronouncements by State Department diplomats and Army proconsuls; the Voice of America broadcasts and the deluge of Reader's Digest, Life, Time and Newsweek have failed to sell Europe's masses on this propaganda called "the American Way of Life."

It is with considerable sorrow that the Common Council for

American Unity has made public its findings, in its handsome report, "European Beliefs Regarding the U. S.," that a "far wider and determined effort must be undertaken" to correct foreign misconceptions about the United States.

The survey, under the direction of Henry Lee Munson, was carried out in 1948 and early 1949. Its conclusions were based on replies to a questionnaire by 1,702 "qualified observers of opinion" in European countries; letters from Europeans to Americans, together with interviews and comments in connection with the questionnaire.

and a study of published material and government and private reports.

The survey was made primarily among people whose anti-progressive attitudes could reasonably be anticipated. Undoubtedly, the condemnations would have mounted to overwhelming proportions had the workers been heard.

Thus, a foreword explains:

"Of particular aid in suggesting representative observers were the Directors of Information from the Marshall Plan countries. These officials recommended lists of key observers representing the major categories of opinion in their re-

spective countries. The State Department, the Army and ECA recommended especially qualified observers. . . . The CIO and AFL recommended key labor leaders in each free European country."

SOME CONCLUSIONS

"Yet here are some of the conclusions summarized in the report:

• "Big Business was believed by one out of three Europeans to control the press, radio and motion pictures for selfish purposes, and almost as many believe Big Business controls labor."

• "Four out of 10 (in the ERP countries) believe we persecute, or at least discriminate against the

Negro. . . ."

• "Many comments referred to Hollywood in such terms as 'America's worst imaginable ambassador' and as 'convincing' numbers of Europeans that America consists of gangsters, sadists, pin-up girls, cowboys and skyscrapers."

• "About one out of four people feel that the United States is imperialistic" and "a similar proportion feel we are trying to force the American form of capitalism on Europe."

• "One out of five people believe American foreign policy opposes social reform and about the (Continued on Page 8)

NAACP Parley Opens Today in Los Angeles

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Civil Rights. Growing resentment of the NAACP membership over the Truman administration's failure to carry out its civil rights election pledges is indicated in a proposed convention resolution by the New Britain, Conn., branch published in the latest issue of the Crisis, NAACP organ.

The resolution declares that the present session of Congress has "offered nothing but procrastination and filibuster" on civil rights legislation.

FOR SPECIAL SESSION

It proposes that the convention urge President Truman to demand

a special civil rights session of Congress this summer. It also proposes the organization convene a united Negro and labor conference to meet in Washington simultaneously with the special session.

An editorial in the Crisis blasted the Truman administration as "one which does not look like it really and truly wants to do something about civil rights."

"The millions of Negro voters who chose the Truman administration last November are shocked. . . . If Mr. Truman and his congressional leaders fail at this point to apprehend the extent of the growing doubts and disillusionment they may understand them more clearly after the 1950 election."

MARSHALL PLAN

Peace. A proposed resolution from the Jamaica, New York, branch, notes that the NAACP national board of directors has "seen fit to approve the Marshall Plan without consultation with the branches or membership of the organization."

The resolution asks that the convention "disapprove of the Marshall Plan and other forms of assistance to nations which hold colonial areas in subjection and exploit the people of colonial areas only for the benefit of the imperial power."

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The resolution also asks that Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, ousted from the NAACP national board, because of his opposition to the Marshall plan, "be reinstated to his former position or one of a like stature without prejudice."

UNEMPLOYMENT

Another strong issue facing the convention will be the desperate seriousness of the unemployment problem facing the Negro people. Resolutions and an action program on FEP legislation such as that recently won by the NAACP branch in Richmond are expected.

Also expected to be discussed at

the convention are further demands for anti-lynch legislation, urgent necessity of which has been highlighted by recent Klan outrages in Alabama.

The government's responsibility in developing improved ways of attaining civil rights for all American citizens will be discussed by Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands.

Other speakers will include Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary; Philip Wilkie, member of the Indiana state legislature and son of the late Wendell Wilkie; Loren Miller, local attorney; Carey McWilliams, local authority on minority group problems; Charles Houston, chairman of the NAACP national legal committee, and Dr. Rayford Logan, Howard University professor and NAACP consultant on colonial affairs.

1,137 Farmers Join Japanese Communists

TOKYO, July 11 (Telepress). — At a mass rally in Ibaragi prefecture, northeast of here, 1,137 Japanese farmers and 350 workers joined the Communist Party last week. The recruits include many village

chiefs, village assemblymen, leaders of the Japan Farmers Union, former Social Democrats, and one member of the Diet, Takehide Yamaguchi, originally a Labor-Farmerite.

Jusaku Kikuchi, president of the prefectural branch of the Farmers Union, spoke for all when he declared: "We have turned to the Communist Party because the Social Democrats have demonstrated that they cannot lead the people. This is no time for hesitation. We are being destroyed by the reactionary policies of the Yoshida Cabinet."

Other cases of group enrollment in the Communist Party have been reported recently from all parts

of Japan. In Kyoto 200 joined at a meeting on June 5. At another rally in Kyoto 500 Koreans became party members, while 110 Koreans joined at a meeting in the northern prefecture of Iwate. In Oita Prefecture, on the southernmost island of Kyushu, a village chief and his wife led a group of 57 into the party, and in northern Hokkaido 100 farmers' union and labor leaders joined. In one high school in Kumamoto City 43 students joined.

The growth of the Communist Party first became apparent in the January general elections, in which the party tripled its vote and increased its representation in the Diet from four to 35.

red lights on the voting tally board signal the complete defeat of the program he ushered upon the legislative scene with such fanfare last January.

It was the most crushing of the series of defeats that have beset Tenney in recent weeks—defeats that led to his resignation as chairman of the Un-American Committee.

Technically, the assembly refused to withdraw only one Tenney bill, "loyalty" oaths for candidates, but, when the vote was posted, Levering tossed in the towel by waiving his intention to attempt withdrawal of the remaining six bills.

200 in Stoppage Fight Speedup At Meat Plant

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, July 11.—Resisting the company's speedup program, the entire hog-kill gang of 200 workers at the big Armour & Co. meatpacking plant here has walked off the job. The stoppage came after the company's refusal to act on grievances protesting the speed-up on the hog-kill chain.

The move is part of the company's policy of cracking down on the CIO United Packinghouse Workers Union.

With the company refusing to act on the piled-up grievances filed on the issue, the department's 200 workers stopped work because of their inability to keep up with the tempo demanded of them in killing the cumbersome 700-900 pound summer hogs.

They later walked out in a body after notifying the management that they would remain out until the speed-up grievances were acted on by the company and settled.

The company countered by firing Leon Beverly and suspending Crawford Love, both Negro workers, as alleged leaders of the walk-out.

A meeting of all the workers unanimously decided to continue the department strike until the speedup grievances are settled and the firing and suspension of the two union leaders are rescinded.

'LOYALTY' BILLS KILLED IN CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 11.—The California State Assembly has killed the Tenney "loyalty" oaths.

State Sen. Jack B. Tenney (R-LA) challenged the members of the lower house to "stand up and be counted" on his "oath" bills, and they responded last week by burying the measures under an avalanche of votes.

Tenney's challenge was made by his chief lieutenant in the assembly, Harold K. Levering (R-LA), who alleged "steamroller tactics" were used last week to hunt four of Tenney's "loyalty" bills off the assembly floor to virtually certain death in the rules committee.

The assembly responded with a whopping 57 to 18 roll call vote against withdrawing the bills from committee. The vote killed Tenney's program beyond any possibility of recall at the current session which ended Saturday.

Levering taunted the members by declaring ". . . every member of this house is now under a shadow" because the bills were referred to committee last week by a voice vote with virtually no debate.

DEBATE THIS TIME

This time there was debate. When it was over, Tenney, who was sitting on the sidelines in the assembly chamber, saw the

red lights on the voting tally board signal the complete defeat of the program he ushered upon the legislative scene with such fanfare last January.

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ing families and sympathizers.

Several more mass meetings and public speakings are scheduled.

Thus the union is being brought to the non-union mines in this area formerly controlled by the dying Progressive Miners Union.

Of Kentucky's three coal fields, this is the only one which is not almost completely organized at the present time. The coal camps are the worst in Kentucky. The miners here are the most poverty-stricken. Safety precautions and devices are the most neglected. And often—due to strip mining—the land is completely destroyed after the coal companies strip it bare and move on.

Bare Guilt of U.S. Officers in Greek Crimes

PARIS, July 11 (Telepress). — Authentic documents proving that American officers participated in war crimes committed against the Greek people by the monarcho-fascists were brought back to France by Yves Farge, chairman of the Partisans of Peace, from his visit to Free Greece. Farge charged that American officers were accomplices in crime committed by the monarcho-fascists against the civilian population which were comparable with those committed by the Nazis in the last days of their occupation of France.

Accompanied by Paul Eluard and Jean Maurice Herman, Farge visited Free Greek territory, and at night visited many villages which during the day were occupied by the monarcho-fascists.

"Free Greece is a really democratic state, with republican laws and institutions," Farge reported. The French delegation received a great welcome from the Greek people, he said. They saw the fighters of the Democratic Army, the inhabitants of the villages, the organization of the country, and addressed many meetings.

Farge said that he saw and examined heavy and light armaments of the Democratic Army, all of them German, English or American. Thirty percent of the Democratic fighters are women, he said.

To Give Course On Puerto Rico

A course on "Puerto Rico and U.S. Imperialism" will be offered during the summer term at the Jefferson School of Social Science. The instructor will be Armando Roman, and the class will be conducted once a week for five weeks beginning Thursday, July 14.

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Daily Worker . 1.25 2.25 3.50

1,000 AT WISCONSIN PICNIC SEND GREETING TO GUS HALL

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 11.—More than 1,000 persons here at a Mesaba Park picnic extended warmest greetings to Gus Hall, one of the 12 defendants, as "our fighting son and leader."

In a resolution sponsored by the Finnish Committee to Defend Gus Hall, the picnickers said, "We pledge to you that we will do everything in our power to fight for your freedom and that of the 11 other leaders of the working class of our country. We recognize that the forces of reaction are in the first place centering their attack on the vanguard of the working class with the hope of destroying it, and then proceeding to trample underneath every other progressive organization and our Bill of Rights."

75 STUDENTS OF RELIGION URGE REJECTION OF PACT

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, July 11.—Seventy-five theological students, young ministers and other religious youth leaders here today called for the rejection of the North Atlantic Pact in an Open Letter to President Truman and members of the Senate.

Offering "a program of peace as a substitute for the Atlantic Pact," the Christian youth leaders declared that the Pact "commits us to a fatal policy of two armed camps, in the place of one world at peace."

"It violates the spirit and letter (Articles 52 and 53) of the UN Charter," they declared. "It imposes an overwhelming burden of arms and military regulations, and impoverishes all peoples, particularly impeding the economic recovery of the peoples of Western Europe."

"It pledges support to questionable regimes in various parts of the world, and invites interference in the internal affairs of other nations, and thus endangers America's reservoir of good-will among the millions of their liberty-loving citizens."

The Christian youth leaders warned that "the series of events let loose by the Atlantic Pact is in grave danger of climaxing in a global war of extinction."

Signers of the Open Letter included young ministers, leaders of Christian youth organizations, editors of religious youth magazines, and students from the Bethany Biblical Institute, McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago Theological Seminary, Meadville Theological School, and Garrett Biblical Institute.

Young ministers joining in the call were Rev. Ralph Hall Collis;

Rev. Massie Kenard, Metropolitan Community Church; Rev. Robert T. Prater, Manhattan, Illinois; Rev. Wilfred G. Scioyes, Marlboro Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Lluellen Clinkscales, Jr., Beth Eden Baptist Church.

Other prominent youth leaders included Ervin F. Block, Secretary-Treasurer of Christian Rural Fellowship; Don Heap, delegate to the 1947 Oslo World Conference of Christian Youth; Wallace B. Poteat, President, Baptist Divinity House; Herbert Vetter, President, Meadville Students Association; Austin B. Creil, President, Baptist Club, Northwestern University; Elizabeth Fulton, President, YWCA, Northwestern University, and Esko Loewen, Editor, "Mennonite Youth."

Gaullist Movement Faces Crisis

PARIS, July 11.—The Gaullist movement was threatened with a major crisis today when Paul Giacobbi, leader of a group of National Assembly deputies pledged to support Gen. Charles de Gaulle, quit his post.

Giacobbi resigned following a quarrel with de Gaulle and other leaders of the Rally of the French People (RPF), the party formed by de Gaulle two years ago. He objected to the expulsion from the movement of an assembly deputy and three senators who supported an anti-RPF candidate in a recent extra election. The anti-RPF candidate won.

Immediately after receiving Giacobbi's resignation de Gaulle called an emergency meeting of the RPF executive committee and other party leaders.

Professors Defend Rights of Communists

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The American Association of University Professors today courageously defied the witchhunters to reaffirm the right of teachers to belong to the Communist Party. The organization's Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure declared in its annual report, published to-

day: "So long as the Communist Party is a legal party, affiliation with it should not be regarded as a justifiable reason for exclusion from the academic profession," it declared.

The A.A.U.P.'s stand was a reaffirmation of its position in 1947 and 1948, and was seen as a reply to the recent demand made by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower of Columbia University and other 'educators' for a purge on the American campus. It also was in contrast to last week's action by the National Education Association recommending the ouster of "Communist" teachers.

Also condemned in the university professors' report was the dismissal of a faculty member who led a local Wallace committee, by a Methodist college in Evansville, Ind.

2 DAYS LATER

The teacher, George F. Parker, was dismissed as assistant professor of religion and philosophy on April 8, 1948, two days after he took part in a Wallace rally at Evansville.

The college administration claimed that Parker, by publicly espousing Wallace's cause, had jeopardized the school's interests in a "conservative" community on which it depends to a large degree for its financial support.

The committee, headed by Prof. William T. Laprade of Duke University, concluded, however, that the firing was an unjustified violation of academic freedom and rules of job tenure.

The finding is subject to action by the association at its meeting next February.

The committee said its 1947 findings stressed the theme that "guilt is personal." It said if a Communist teacher was found to be professionally unfit because of abnormal bias, propagandizing or advocacy of overthrow of the government by force, he should be dismissed "because of his acts of disloyalty or professional unfitness."

and not because he is a Communist."

MOST DRASTIC STEP

The censure of Evansville College was the most drastic step the committee could take. In the past 10 years the association has formally censured only seven college or university administrations, the last one in 1946.

The committee said it found that Parker was fired as a result of pressure brought on the school administration by various community interests — veterans organizations, business and civic leaders and others.

It agreed that the college might have suffered somewhat from keeping Parker on its staff, but insisted that "an institution of higher

learning in which freedom of teaching and research do not exist, is unworthy of the name."

The committee reported that more than one college administration has censured teachers for supporting Wallace, with some taking the hint but others standing on their "rights as a citizen."

Six teachers in all reported they were discharged for backing Wallace, but in all except Parker's case the dismissals involved non-renewal of contracts and the committee could not take any action.

The committee is still looking into the more recent dismissal of three members of the University of Washington faculty on charges of being Communists or members of Communist-front organizations.

Raiding by Nat'l CIO Ruins Chicago U. Local

CHICAGO, July 11.—Direct open raiding by national CIO representatives resulted in the destruction of a CIO United Public Workers local which has represented Chicago

University employees for six years. The raid succeeded with the open collusion of the employer and followed the failure of a similar effort by the AFL.

Here the full sordid story of the latest incident in national CIO's cannibalism:

The University of Chicago management, the employer, refused to renew its contract with the UPW and in October, 1948, gave a rival AFL union a contract and a 10c hourly raise. In spite of this the employees voted for UPW by five to one.

VIOLATE AGREEMENT

The University had signed an agreement to deal with the winning union, but after the election refused to keep its contract. The UPW instituted court action, and a judge of the Cook County Circuit Court in a blistering opinion condemned the University for not living up to its agreement.

The University still refused to deal with UPW. It used as its excuse a directive from the Atomic Energy Commission barring the UPW Workers from the Argonne Laboratories at the University of Chicago on the ground that the UPW had failed to sign Taft-Hartley affidavits. However, the UPW had never organized Atomic Energy employees at the Argonne Laboratory.

While this case was pending in the Appeals Court, a representative of the University consulted with a high official of the national CIO. The National CIO then delegated CIO Regional Director

Michael Mann to raid the UPW local.

ELECTION ORDERED

In May, 1949, when the dispute reached the Court of Appeals, Mann intervened and announced that UPW no longer represented the employees. The judge ordered an advisory election on June 10.

The national CIO representatives then launched a campaign of slander and abuse against the UPW local. The employer's refusal to abide by a signed agreement was blamed upon the UPW local. The penny-pinching behavior of the employer was blamed on the union. In the last days of the election campaign, Mann received a letter from the University promising to recognize Mann's union in the event the employees voted accordingly.

LETTER CIRCULATED

The letter was photostated and circulated to every employee.

On the day of the election, CIO representatives circulated rumors that any employee who voted for UPW would be known and fired.

The UPW is protesting the election, charging unfair labor practices by the employer and intimidation by national CIO.



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Social Service Union Wins Hiring Choice

For the first time in the social work field, guarantees of union preference for professional social workers as well as office workers in job openings are contained in the agreements reached between the Social Service Employees Union, United Service for New Americans and the New York Association for New Americans, a new welfare agency to aid Jewish immigrants and DP's settling in the metropolitan area, the union's Executive Director, Bernard Segal announced yesterday.

The agreements with the two agencies provide for improvements which include a health plan for all employees financed by the agency, an improved anti-discrimination clause which states that employees shall be hired on the basis of qualifications for a specific position, and "for no other factor whatever." Agreements also specify that workload of both social and professional employees of the agencies are specifically subject to collective bargaining. The contract also provides for the right of the union to reopen the wage issue on or after Aug. 6.

WHAT DO YOU know

about the science—MARXISM—
that is making history?

Partial List

Developing Economic Crisis
What Is Philosophy?
Marxism and the Negro Question
Ghosts of World Literature
Puerto Rico & U.S. Imperialism
Marxism and Religion
Recent Soviet Criticism
Painting and Drawing
Social Democracy
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Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

Canada's Elections

CANADIAN politics somehow get overshadowed in our country, and don't rate the attention that's focused on news from Europe and Asia, but the national elections in Canada two weeks ago deserve to be pointed up, for in many ways the results were similar to President Truman's sweep last November. The Canadian people appear to have voted out of the same fears and high hopes which moved our people last Fall. And they will be facing the same disillusion, though perhaps more swiftly.



The defeat of the most reactionary party, the Progressive Conservatives, was not as surprising as the defeat of the Republicans down here, but the sweep of the Liberal Party's victory was even more substantial than the Democratic triumph among us. And the fate of Canada's third party, the Commonwealth Federation, led by rightwing Social Democrats, is a warning of what happens when a party that could have emerged a real challenge to Canadian monopoly is led down the path of class collaboration at home and just plain sell-out to imperialism on foreign policy.

THE PREVIOUS Canadian parliament had been governed by the Liberals with a mere five-vote majority. They were returned to office with an absolute majority of 193 out of 262 seats, a sweep which Tim Buck, the LPP Communist leader, describes in the Canadian Tribune for July 4, as "elemental." The CCF was reduced from 34 seats to 12. It was practically wiped out in the industrial constituencies of eastern Canada, and suffered heavily in rural Saskatchewan. The arrogant Tories of Canada, the Progressive Conservatives, led by the former premier of Ontario, Col. George Drew, which had made an alliance with the extreme rightwing of the French Canada, the Union Nationale, led by the semi-fascist, Maurice Duplessis, was thoroughly trounced. The Tories were reduced from 67 votes in the previous parliament to 42.

In Ontario, the traditional stronghold of the Conservatives, the Liberal Party has better than a two-to-one representation among the federal deputies. In fact, the Liberals got a plurality in all but one of Canada's provinces. Alberta remained faithful to its special brand of reaction, the Social-Credit Party, although this group was also reduced in the Federal parliament from 14 to 10 seats.

THE LIBERAL PREMIER, Louis St. Laurent, won on the basis of his promises, promises of housing, of price controls, of prosperity, of peace—though his policies, which represent the basic sections of Canadian finance capital, must inevitably lead in contrary directions.

The people voted against what they considered the greater evil. And they by-passed the CCF, which had joined in the general red-baiting and war-mongering of the Liberals and utterly failed to rally the workingclass and the farmers, though it had the support of the Canadian Congress of Labor, the main trade union center.

The Labor-Progressive Party had put forward 18 candidates in selected constituencies. None of them won. But Tim Buck, chairman of his party, got the substantial number of 5,930 votes out of about 28,000 in the Trinity district of Toronto, and outpaced the CCF. Harry Binder, LPP candidate in the Cartier district of Montreal, came second to the Liberal candidate with 4,800 votes out of some 21,000.

In Sudbury, Ontario, a stronghold of the Mine, Mill and Smelters Workers Union, an independent Labor-Farmer candidate, Robert Carlin, (whom the CCF had expelled) topped the CCF itself with almost 6,200 votes against some 6,000. If the CCF and Labor forces had been united, Carlin might have won.

The Labor Progressives, far from being disheartened, have projected a campaign of making St. Laurent live up to his promises. They urge a special session of Parliament to deal with unemployment. They seek to stop the ruinous witch-hunt in the unions and unite the Left, the CCF rank and file and the plain folks that voted for the Liberals, in the interests of saving Canada from crisis and war.



"Russia is blocking agreement by not agreeing to our demands."

Letters from Readers

On Psychology

NEW YORK.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have been reading the Daily Worker for many years and have enjoyed and appreciated its consistent struggles in the interest of the working class and the American people. Whenever possible, I have done my little bit toward this end, too.

I would very much be interested in a column, if it were possible, on the subject of psychology. The few books on the subject that I have read all try to solve the individual's problems within the framework of capitalism.

Now, no one can deny that

our society is sick, and it is becoming more difficult for the individual to keep sane in a decaying society. I've recently been listening to discussions by many young progressives who have become interested in this subject and I feel they have drawn opportunist conclusions, and have become the kind of discussion group that leads to inactivity. I also find confusion on basic concepts of morals, ethics, security, etc.

I would welcome discussion, but preferably a column that would be frank and bold with a Marxist approach on this subject.

W.L.

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR'S Walter Witchhunt venom: "Lost Boundaries, the new hit film, got rave reviews nearly everywhere, except in the Daily Worker. Another example of the Communists' intolerance for any film, book, play or idea advocating tolerance." Aside from the fact that it ill befits Gestapo Hoover's number one stooge to babble thusly, the Communists believe, not in "tolerance," but in equality for the Negro. But when a Negro calls out for such equality, as did Paul Robeson, Walter Witchhunt froths for his removal from public life. That's why WW's Hooley rating tops his Hooper.

THE COMPASS runs a piece by Harold J. Laski, former British Labor Party chief, in which he warns Attlee and Co. of the consequences of another betrayal. "If there are any members of the Labor Party who are playing with the idea of another 1931, it is important that they realize now that any such move would break the movement into pieces. It would justify, indeed, the worst charges made against Socialist democracy made by Moscow—above all, the charge that Socialist democracy, at every crucial moment, can be counted on

to act as the safeguard of capitalist society." Since when is saying that one plus one make a "charge?"

THE NEWS thinks Dewey should have chosen some one other than Dulles for the Senate. But "the next best thing" is to "start looking right now for a strong candidate" to succeed Dulles.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S Walter Lippmann offers an added concept of world capitalist crisis. He writes: "This is the outstanding accomplishment of the past 12 months; to have won enough military security to permit us to discuss objectively and to treat without panic the deep and stubborn issues of economic recovery." If the cold war hysteria means objectivity and the ostrichlike evasion of mounting unemployment means to "treat without panic," then Lippmann is a very wise man. Actually, he'd better watch his step or people'll confuse him with those silly Alsops across the page.

THE TIMES can't understand the "stupidity" of the Chinese Communists in so acting (Continued on Page 6)

World of Labor

By George Morris

An Historic Chance For the UAW Convention

MILWAUKEE.

THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE Workers, the first major union to meet after U. S. Steel's flat rejection of wage and pension demands, has an opportunity to do the labor movement an historic service. It is well-known that U. S. Steel's replies to labor usually set a "pattern" for other large employers. The union will get the same flat "No" from the rest of the steel industry. John L. Lewis is meeting the same attitude from the spokesman of the coal industry. Ford and Chrysler have already showed their hand. General Electric and Westinghouse are inclined to give no more.

The four large unions affected in these negotiations have a membership of more than three million. Hundreds of thousands of other workers in the rubber, shipbuilding, farm equipment, metal mining, packing and other unions have gotten, or soon will get, the same answer.



Only a united front of these "Big Four" could meet the challenge of the steel, auto, electrical and coal barons. It is only the knowledge that labor is divided and that some unions are at the throats of others, which encourages Benjamin Fairless and other Big Business spokesmen to take the attitude they do against labor.

Until now, the "Fourth Round" has been pretty much of a one-sided affair, with union after union dropping all demands. The next few weeks will tell whether the rest of the labor movement will take the same line or whether any or a bloc of them, will call a halt to the retreat.

WERE THE UAW convention to set aside its internal fight and factional maneuvering long enough to issue a statement calling for a "Big Four" united front, the entire picture in the wage negotiations would change overnight. This would amount to serving notice upon Big Business that this big body of more than three million workers would strike, if need be, to compel some serious bargaining on labor's demands.

It would mean more: the country would be told that labor does not intend to bear the burden of the fast developing capitalist-made depression.

Until now each of these four powerful unions followed its own strategy. The miners are in a partial stoppage. A full strike some months later seems inevitable when coal stocks are whittled down.

Ford workers have already voted to strike, and Chrysler workers, it seems, may have no other alternative, unless Reuther's "one-at-a-time" theory prevails.

Steel workers have already been told to prepare for a strike on July 16, and may actually receive such orders when their policy committee meets Wednesday.

The electrical workers, recognizing that their position cannot be separated from the others because they, too, are dealing with essentially the same financial interests, have already called for a joint wage struggle of all CIO unions.

WHAT STOPS this needed united front?

In recognizing the common wage fight, the rightwing labor leaders would have to declare a moratorium on trade union cannibalism. Murray would have to give greater consideration to the interest of his members than to his personal enmity with Lewis. Reuther would have to stop putting hundreds of thousands of dollars and armies of organizers into raiding expeditions against the UE, Farm Equipment and Mine-Mill and Smelter Workers, and shift the resources of the UAW against the employers. Jim Carey and his wrecking crews in UE locals would have to get back to union work and stop their scabbing.

Are the personal and factional interests of leaders like Murray, Reuther and Carey to be placed above the interests of America's workers? Is it more important to raid or destroy progressive-led unions than to mobilize the necessary strength and unity for a wage fight?

That's how the issue stands before the auto workers and their delegates. A call from the convention for the needed "Big Four" unity would certainly bring a favorable response and electrify the entire labor movement with a new spirit.

COMING: Dimitrov's Monument . . . By Joseph Starobin . . . In the weekend Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates Editor
Milton Howard Associate Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
Joseph Roberts General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, July 12, 1949

Convict—Or Be Convicted

THE FAILURE OF THE FBI and Un-American Committee mob to get a conviction in the case of Alger Hiss has brought a yelp of rage from these frame-up artists.

Two members of the Un-American Committee demand an "investigation" of Judge Kaufman who presided in the Hiss trial.

Kaufman's crime, in their eyes, is that he did not guarantee a conviction in a case involving the mythology and hysteria of the "red scare."

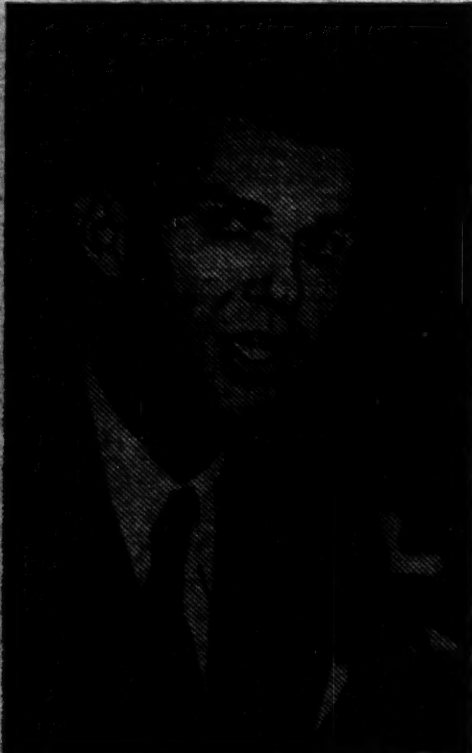
The "red scare" terrorism can only work if every accusation is a conviction, if every indictment is automatically viewed as too dangerous to dispute. In such a set-up the existing system of legality, of proof, of Constitutional guarantees must be ignored or swept aside. The "red scare" leads to lynch law. That is why Rep. Nixon (R-Cal) of the Un-American Committee now shouts that there was "too much" observance of "technicalities" in the Hiss trial. These "technicalities" happen to be the Constitutional guarantees and legal procedures of traditional law.

LAW IN A CAPITALIST SOCIETY is rigged to protect the system of private capitalist property. Judges are the instruments of that system. But within this system there is a traditional series of legal protections which, though limited, was achieved by the people when the capitalist class needed partial democracy against its feudal enemies.

In preparing the "red scare" frame-ups, the government must violate these traditional legal rights. It loads the dice from the start. The press deluges the nation



NIXON



HISS

with hysteria. The juries are filtered through a controlled system of picking. The victims are called traitors to their country, and anyone who will not agree to hang them is in danger of being hanged, too.

But even this elaborate system of frame-up was, for the moment, punctured in the Hiss case where four jurors refused to abandon the traditional concepts of legality, proof, and decency. The rage of the Un-Americans against Judge Kaufman is the expression of their determination to guarantee convictions in advance in all cases involving the "red scare" and the "spy hunt." They are now out to wipe out even the legalities which are rigged in their favor, but which are still an obstacle to their naked terrorism.

The Un-American Committee's threat against Judge Kaufman is not that he is a "Communist" but that he failed to follow the model of Judge Medina in the heresy trial of the 12 Communist leaders at Foley Square. From this spectacle the unprejudiced public can get some idea of the kind of indictment and the kind of trial which the Communists face, with jail sentences of 10-20 years hanging over their heads.

THE EFFORT TO HANG the judge who refused to hang Hiss on the say-so of the FBI's secret police shows how timely indeed is the coming July 16-17 Bill of Rights conference called in New York.

Americans of all creeds will gather here to stand up for the U. S. Constitution against the police state plotters who so gravely menace America behind the shoddy flag of "anti-Communism."

NEW FUEL

By Fred Ellis



How the Crisis in the U. S. Affects British Economy

By J. R. Campbell

From the London Daily Worker

LONDON.

"Has the U. S. crisis anything to do with the dollar shortage?"—P. McG. (Airdrie).

YES. QUITE a lot. Firstly, we must understand why Britain wants dollars and how it can get them through the normal operations of the capitalist system. Dollars are wanted in order to procure U. S. materials and foods. Dollars are usually obtained by

British capitalists selling goods to the U. S. or by British dominions and colonies doing likewise.

Malaya, for example, sells rubber to the U. S., obtains dollars, which it (or rather the dominant capitalist interests in it) uses to buy British goods.

By trading with the colonies and dominions, Britain can obtain dollars which it can spend in the U. S. Why then a dollar shortage?

There is a world dollar shortage today because the countries which want desperately to buy U. S. goods find that the U. S. does not want to buy their goods in exchange.

LET US contrast the U. S. today with Britain in the 19th century when it was the dominant manufacturing power.

Other countries could obtain pounds sterling because British capitalism was prepared to buy their food and raw materials and they could either buy British goods with their pounds or trade them with some other capitalist country which wanted British goods.

British capitalism became a great exporter of manufactures and a great importer of food and raw materials.

In doing so it let British agriculture shrink, relying on its ability to buy food from overseas.

In the long run, British economy has been imperilled by this development. We are not approving of it, only stating it as a fact.

BRITAIN became the world's greatest exporter of manufactured goods and the world's

greatest importer of food and materials.

The peculiarity of present-day U. S. is that it is aiming to be the world's greatest exporter of manufactured goods and the world's greatest exporter of food and materials at the same time. It wants to export without importing.

It exports manufactured goods, but it will not take in exchange many classes of agricultural goods because those are produced inside the U. S. itself.

It exports food and raw materials but will not accept in exchange manufactured goods because these are produced in sufficient quantities in the U. S.

WHEN I SAY that the U. S. does this, I am over-simplifying.

I should say that the total export of all the capitalist enterprises in the U. S. leads to these above results. There is no plan about it. It just happens as a result of the drive for profit.

This makes it more than difficult for countries to sell their goods to U. S.

That country is mainly a market for luxury goods (Scotch whisky and expensive textiles), and for raw materials to supplement the American-produced supply of raw materials.

Thus the U. S. raises quite a lot of wool, but supplements this with imports of wool from Australia, quite a lot of oil but supplements this with imports from Central America and the Near East.

It used to obtain all its rubber from outside. During the war, however, it began to produce artificial rubber. Its needs for natural rubber have fallen.

SO ONE could define U. S. imports as either luxury goods or as materials needed to supplement home production.

A child can understand that the type of imports which go into the U. S. are very vulnerable indeed.

If, for example, there is unemployment and a decline in purchasing power in Britain we

still need imported food and must make a desperate effort to obtain it.

In a crisis and a decline in purchasing power in the U. S., consumption of Scotch and purchases of luxury goods are not vital and will fall.

If motoring declines, then there can be savings in the purchase of foreign-produced oil and rubber; if clothing purchases decline, then imports of foreign wool will decline.

This is what is happening now. As the crisis in the U. S. spreads foreign luxury imports and foreign material imports are cut and foreign countries cannot find dollars.

THE SERIOUSNESS of the position is that all European countries have formulated four-year economic programs—under the Marshall Plan—whose basis is that they can sell more goods to the U. S.

If they cannot sell more then their whole plan on the present basis are absolutely bankrupt. They have no way forward unless they fundamentally change their policy.

Yet this is the moment chosen by the U. S. Government to demand freer world trade.

Freer world trade is impossible, however, if the main capitalist country in the world refuses to buy as much as it sells. It is doubly impossible in a world of recurring economic crises.

Nevertheless, all the power of the U. S. is being used to compel other capitalist countries to adopt a ruinous policy which can only make the crisis more desperate and which can only lead to U. S. dominance in a ruined capitalist world.



Science Notebook

Marshall Plan Subverts Science

By Peter Stone

IN THE QUARTERLY review of "Labor and Industry in Britain" published last month by the British Information Service comes the admission that new scientific research will be sharply curtailed.

Instead the Marshallized "socialists" of that country suggests new methods of exploiting the workers for the benefit of their Wall Street paymasters.

The labor barons of Britain now call for increased productivity "without fresh scientific work." They suggest instead a "scientific" program which would undertake speedup studies. Their science demands investigations on the "status, selection and training of foremen, factors affecting skills," etc.

Such a program of scientific retardation was forecast for England many months previous to the official announcement by the scientists J. D. Bernal and Maurice Cornforth, in their brilliant pamphlet "Science For Peace and Socialism." (This booklet is available at all Worker and Progressive Bookstores for 65 cents.)

It is a remarkable surgical operation on all the phony theories about the necessity of curtailing scientific work. The pamphlet shows how it is possible to remove the cancer affecting scientific research and provides both the immediate and long-range cures for the complete elimination of the disease.

THE NEW YORK TIMES once called Bernal "the man behind the invasion of Normandy." Our country awarded him the Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palms in 1943 for his vital contributions toward the Allied victory over Hitlerism (of course the State Department barred his entry in 1949 when he wished to address the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace). Julian Huxley called Bernal "the wisest man I know" and the British Government apparently also feels that Bernal can make a contribution toward his country's recovery. Recently they appointed him to re-examine and reorganize the strategy and tactics of the building industry in Britain.

But Bernal is a scientist who knows that "the problems of science could never be solved at any time without reference to the current political and economic situation." His section of the pamphlet examines the struggle of science against war. He is bitter in his denunciation of the Labor Government for having sold out British sovereignty to Wall Street. Bernal notes that "the role of Britain is that of furnishing an advance base in a third world war involving a rearmament program which would itself make the economic recovery

Demand Freedom For Martinsville 7

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—About 150 people, Negro and white, at an open air demonstration last Wednesday night here approved a resolution demanding the freedom of the Martinsville 7, and voted to send a delegation to Mayor Zeidler to insist that he take part in the fight against the Martinsville frameup. The demonstration was called by the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress, whose 6th Ward Branch chairman, Perry Love, prominent Negro leader, presided.

Speakers were Phil Smith, international representative UE-CIO, Mrs. Josephine Nordstrand, executive secretary, Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress, Ken Bazzell, young Negro chairman of the Milwaukee YPA, and Fred Blair, representing the Communist Party.

of the country impossible." In the scientific-technical field the Marshall plan has forced the new American colonies (the countries of Europe) to take such commodities as the American capitalist monopolies please; to restrict the development of the key industries of steel, engineering and chemicals.

IN THE PRESENT situation, says Bernal, three general trends are observable in the utilization of science in Britain; firstly the trend towards predominant concentration on war research; secondly an emphasis on immediate export production and away from long-term development in industry; and lastly the trend toward increasing colonial research. In contrast, research for immediate human welfare, housing, health and home agriculture are growing much more slowly than they are taking a smaller and smaller place in the national research programs.

The wealth of America has also attracted the top scientists of the Marshallized countries and there has been a veritable exodus of probably more than half of the most brilliant scientists of Europe to these shores.

The secrecy of most new research (because most of it is in the military sphere) has spread an atmosphere of fear far beyond the field of war science. Thus even the size of the earth is a secret because it is necessary for the proper aiming of long-range rockets. In biology every aspect of physiology and medicine might be turned into account for new forms of chemical or bacteriological warfare.

Bernal charges that "large areas of new sciences vaguely known to exist are being kept out of the common pool. At the same time the existence of secrecy and fear of unwittingly revealing secrets destroys the free communication of scientists nationally and even more internationally, irrespective of whether their work is secret or not."

(The Bernal-Cornforth answer to the misuse of science will be treated in this column next week.)

Sale of Foster's New Book Zooms

Reports from widely-scattered sections of the country show that William Z. Foster's new book, The Twilight Of World Capitalism, just published in an initial edition of

Survey

(Continued from Page 4) same number believe the Marshall Plan promotes reactionary policy.

The survey estimates that some 30 percent of the people in the Marshall Plan countries would answer "yes" to the question: "Is the Marshall Plan solely a political weapon against Russia?" One out of four in the ERP countries conceive of the plan as "a scheme to promote American domination of European industry."

While six out of 10 in the ERP countries, according to the findings, believe the Marshall Plan will succeed, the survey sourly comments: "Europe's most skeptical nations on this point are the Balkans, Baltics, Hungary and Poland—all behind the Iron Curtain."

In a concluding article we will consider some of the other conclusions of this survey.

Press Roundup

(Continued from Page 6) as to lose the "most indulgent press" they've received here. But it's quite simple. The Chinese Communists just want to build socialism. They'll leave the "indulgent" press to renegades and frauds like Tito.

THE POST pretends that there is an "inescapable resemblance" between those joined in the "anti-Kaufman chorus" and the "shrill Communist critics" of Judge Medina. What about the real "inescapable resemblance" between the Post and the red-baiting German Social Democrats who rolled out the carpet for Hitler?

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN is on Bernard Baruch's side in his tiff with Truman.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM says we need more federal judges in the New York district. All like Medina, no doubt.

THE SUN'S George E. Sokolsky says that the "class struggle, long the doctrine of the CIO, is being abandoned" by that organization.

100,000 copies by International Publishers, is being enthusiastically received by workers, farmers, professionals everywhere. Thousands of copies were sold at the big Mother Bloor picnic at April Farms, Pa., and the record-breaking Illinois Worker picnic in Chicago, over the July 4 weekend.

In Michigan, the sale has gotten off to a good start patterned on a detailed plan prepared by the Organization-Education Commission of the Communist Party.

Florida has increased its original quota from 200 to 300. George Nelson, state chairman, reports that the Party's state committee has issued a special statement declaring that "Foster's book, especially at this time, must receive mass circulation."

Jane Rogers, recently under attack by the Un-American Committee, writes from Denver: "We think Foster's book is terrific. We have a campaign outlined and are getting started this week."

Rose Tillotson, reporting for the CP Minnesota-Dakotas District,

writes: "A successful welcoming breakfast was organized in Minneapolis last Sunday, reviews of the book were given, and a discussion held on its use in our concentration work. Less than five hours after the books arrived here, they were in the hands of the groups and individuals who pledged to get our quota distributed. . . . A series of picnics will be covered. Books will be sold at all the trade union halls."

"A special letter, together with order blanks, is being mailed to a large list of people. A rural tour will start at once, with North Dakota taking 150 copies and South Dakota 125. These copies are being mailed to 10 or 12 rural points throughout the Dakotas. . . . We are enthused about the book and believe we shall be able to do a good job with it."

The national office of the Communist Party announced that three-fourths of the first 100,000 printing has been shipped, and all orders will be completed by the middle of this week.

GUIDE TO A FIRST CLASS VACATION

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at WHITE LAKE, N.Y.

For an exciting vacation at a

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O'Dwyer

(Continued from Page 2)

like that no matter who the man is they designate."

A reporter asked, "Whom was the squeeze play directed against?"

"Me," said the Mayor.

The Democratic leaders are to meet again tomorrow to name the rest of the city slate. The Mayor is leaving Thursday for Mexico, and plans to stay there till July 24.

In the meantime, there was growing confusion over former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, whose continued hesitancy in accepting nomination for U. S. Senator led to speculation that Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand C. Pecora, a leading mayoralty possibility until a few days ago, would get the nomination.

This reporter learned of a smear plot against Lehman ostensibly directed by Christian Front anti-Semitic leaders. Letters to Mayor O'Dwyer from bigots have warned that "no Catholics will vote for Lehman" on the grounds that he "is more interested in Israel than in America." One writer went so far as to say: "We Catholics will vote as Catholics and not as Democrats."

Truman

(Continued from Page 2)

sale prices had fallen nine percent since January consumer prices were down only 3 percent, while rents were rising. Wage increases in "some" industries, he said, had been offset by reduced overtime and shorter work week.

On this basis, Truman appealed to businessmen to "maintain production and sales volume by adjusting prices downward even at the cost of temporarily reduced profits," he added that "while price reductions are desirable they should not be attained at the expense of wage cutting."

In their report to the President, the Council of Economic Advisers voiced this same plea to businessmen. But then, with an air of realism, the council proceeded:

"While we point out the course of private action that our analysis convinces us would be beneficial to the economy we are quite aware that many individuals feel compelled to act in accordance with what they feel is likely to happen in the short run rather than in accordance with what they would like to see happen over a more extended period. No one can quarrel with this natural rule of self preservation. . . ."

UAW

(Continued from Page 2)

with do-nothing Truman because we knew Truman wouldn't do anything."

"We opposed the Marshall Plan, too. I think life itself has proven why we opposed the Marshall Plan."

Boatin said the policy proposed by Reuther is a reversal of the CIO's declared policy of organizing the unorganized to one of driving out hundreds of thousands from its ranks.

"Had we not struggled for years in the AFL against the very policy we are trying to develop?" he asked.

During his speech, Reuther surpassed his own record for dishing out falsehoods. One example is his claim that the left-led unions have no democracy, with their members having "no rights but to pay dues." To describe his own generosity he pointed to his appointment of the Trotskyite Silver on the resolutions committee, and said in left unions minorities don't get on committees.

Having covered scores of left conventions this writer knows this to be the exact reverse of the truth, since minorities are especially encouraged to get on committees of left-led unions. But it is true that in this convention Reuther deliberately left out the progressive left from virtually all committees.

Davis Tells Jury of CP's Fight for Negro Equality

(Continued from Page 1)

lords' and monopoly capitalists' greed for greater profits from the cotton fields and cotton industry. The Negro people, he stated, have been pressed to the "bottom of the economic and social ladder on a world scale," in Africa, the West Indies, Latin America, and here in the U. S. This, he said, was the direct consequence of Anglo-Saxon imperialism.

One of the aims of the white monopoly ruling class in brutally suppressing the Negro people is to divide the Negro and the white workers, he testified. The system is buttressed by the ideology of "white supremacy," an idea "completely unscientific, a Nazi-type idea," he told the jury.

In his report to the National Committee meeting, Davis said, he told the Party leaders that the system of oppression of the American Negro was the "most rigorous" type of oppression practiced in a bourgeois democracy.

The simple bourgeois democratic rights are not enjoyed by the Negroes in the southern states today, he declared, and the nearest that the Negro ever got to enjoying these rights was during the Reconstruction period following the Civil War when the Negroes of the south elected two senators and some congressmen.

He continued describing the economic feature of the Black Belt area, where the Negroes are confined chiefly to a system of sharecropping and are kept in this position by all forms of lynch terror.

"Hanging a person up by a rope is the most extreme and cannibalistic form of lynching," Davis said, "but not the only form."

"It is precisely in the Black Belt where Negroes are in the majority that the lynch terror is the worst," he continued. Of all of the 5,000 lynchings that have taken place, not one prosecution has resulted in conviction.

A certain progress has been made, Davis said he reported to the committee. This, he explained, was due to the "militancy of the Negro people"—militancy that goes back long before the organization of the Communist Party. Advances made by the Negro people in modern times have been made through alliance with the labor movement and the democratic forces of the nation, Davis told the jury.

The principle of self-determination, he said, "is not a Marxist Leninist discovery." He pointed out that Woodrow Wilson used it as one of his 14 points during World War I.

STRUGGLE FOR LAND

He explained that one of the first steps in the struggle for self-determination in the Black Belt is the struggle of the Negro to own his own land. But this could not be achieved unless the Negro people had allies, he pointed out, the workers in the labor movement and the poor white farmers in the South.

He said reactionaries charged that the Communists were proposing a "separate black republic in the South." That, he said, was "wrong."

"All we advocated was that it was up to the Negro people themselves to decide just what their relations would be to the state government or to the federal government or in whatever way they wished to establish their destiny, or to fulfill their destiny," the Communist councilman declared.

Attorney Sacher offered as evidence a resolution on the Negro question adopted at the December, 1946, Communist National Committee meeting. The judge and

the prosecution scanned the document, the prosecutor objecting immediately to its introduction.

"The issue here is not this resolution," the judge remarked, stating he would not receive it as evidence. "It seems I cannot put a stop to this testimony."

"I'm introducing this to refute the testimony of William Nowell," objected Attorney Sacher.

OFFICIAL POSITION

Sacher pointed out that the resolution was the official party position on the Negro question which was adopted following Councilman Davis' report. He argued that the prosecutor, through FBI informer Nowell, had brought the issue of self-determination into the trial.

The judge picked up a volume of the record glanced at it for a few moments and said: "I can't see where anything in there can support this constant harping. It's the same old subject."

"I object to your characterization," Sacher replied.

NOT SAME

The judge said: "The witness seems to be saying the same thing Mr. Nowell said." Davis turned quickly to the judge and replied: "I certainly am not." Dennis arose at this point and the judge ordered the jury from the room.

"I personally urge Your Honor to reconsider your ruling," Dennis said, pointing out that there had been testimony by two government witnesses that the Party, in advocating self-determination for the Negro people in the Black Belt, was advocating "armed insurrection."

Dennis told the judge that it was extremely important the jury should have before it the "official authoritative position adopted by our party."

"You are obsessed with the view that if you say a thing is so, it is so," the judge remarked sarcastically. "If there is part of that resolution that bears on the subject, then offer it."

After making this small concession, the judge continued to scold the defense for offering evidence on the struggle for Negro rights.

He asked Dennis if it were not conceivable that the defendants "advocated all these reforms for Negroes" and at the same time "conspired to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government."

"My answer to that is it is not possible," Dennis replied.

ESTABLISH ROLE

Dennis explained to the judge that Davis and the other witnesses for the defense were establishing the role of the Party in the fight for the immediate needs of the working people and the Negroes as part of the march forward to Socialism "through democratic processes." Dennis added that the defense had experienced "great difficulty" in attempting to show during the trial the full position of the party and the changes of policy which took place in the party over the years.

The judge then permitted Davis to read part of the resolution which pointed out that the form of self-determination in the Black Belt would be decided by the "social relations in the country as a whole." The resolution explained that the Communist Party does not attempt to impose any form of self-determination in advance.

The judge then permitted the defense to read to the jury several paragraphs of remarks made by Communist Party chairman William Z. Foster on the Negro question at the 1946 meeting. In this speech Foster pointed out that the American Negroes were beginning to speak of themselves as "a people." This, Foster was

quoted as saying, was a clear indication of their "national" consciousness.

Foster, in his remarks, pointed out that the national committee-men had not discussed all phases of the Negro question but had hit on the "fundamental ones." Foster, in his speech, urged the committee to endorse the report of Davis and the resolution, part of which was heard by the jury.

Medina's threat to Davis came a few minutes before the end of the morning session.

Davis was asked to testify concerning what he said at a Lincoln-Douglass meeting in St. Louis, Feb. 12, 1946, which stoolpigeon Thomas R. Younglove told the jury he had attended as an FBI informer.

After stating the rally was a united front gathering of 5,000 persons, that the Communist Party was one of the many sponsoring organizations and that the meeting was called to spur the fight for a city fair employment law, the judge sustained a prosecution objection to a question on what Davis said in his speech.

"The issue here is not the rights of the Negro people," said Judge Medina, giving this as a reason for not letting the jury hear what Davis told the St. Louis audience. "That is the issue," said Davis in a firm voice, turning around to face the judge.

"Be a good boy," the judge retorted. His voice had a patronizing tone. But the judicial tone failed to hide the sarcasm and anger buried deep in it.

Stung by the court's remark, Davis turned again toward the judge and said:

"I won't be a good boy. I am going to speak for my people."

"You'll talk yourself right into jail in a minute or two," Judge Medina declared.

MEDINA BRISTLES

The judge's voice was by this time bristling with sarcasm. He turned to attorney Harry Sacher, who was standing back of the examination table next to the jury box, and added:

"The rights of the Negro people, Jimcrow and lynching are not the issue of this trial."

Davis then began testifying concerning his activities as chairman of the Communist Party legislative committee for a few months starting July 17, 1946.

When Davis was asked to testify about his speech at the St. Louis meeting, prosecutor McGohy arose and said informer Younglove had testified he could not hear a word of the Davis speech because of bad acoustics in the hall.

"I want to show he couldn't hear and the acoustics were bad because of what Mr. Davis said in that speech," attorney Sacher told the court.

"If that is what you are attempting to show," the judge replied, "I'll sustain the objection."

DIDN'T "UNDERSTAND"

During the colloquy over the St. Louis meeting, Judge Medina peered across at the witness and said he did not understand what was meant by the phrase "united front meeting."

Davis explained in simple language how meetings attended by persons of various political and social opinions who disagreed on many questions but who were united for the fight against Jimcrow, better housing, the rights of labor, etc., was generally called a united front gathering.

The judge continued to appear puzzled, however. But he asked no more questions on this subject.

At the onset of the day's ex-

amination, Judge Medina ruled out of evidence all legislative measures introduced in the New York City Council by Davis.

"I take it, Mr. Davis, your bills dealt with the discrimination you mentioned," said the judge in ruling out the Davis bills.

"No, these bills had to do with every type of welfare concerning the people of the city of New York," Davis replied.

He pointed out they dealt with housing, trade union matters, city finances, taxation, anti-Semitism and "expressed a whole range of attitudes of the people of New York City."

Many of these bills were adopted by the City Council, Davis testified.

He was not permitted to testify any further concerning the bills.

At one point when Sacher, after a series of objections by prosecutor McGohy concerning the Davis legislation, asked Davis if the late Mayor LaGuardia did not for the first time in the city's history designate a special day as Negro History Week following adoption by the council of a resolution by Davis memorializing the Mayor to do so.

"I am telling you not to do that again," Judge Medina warned Sacher.

"It is related to the issues of the case," said Sacher.

"It is not related to the case," replied the judge.

"I would like to explain the reason," the lawyer pleaded.

"You will desist," the judge ordered.

Davis testified all his work as a city legislator was based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the advocacy of which has been branded a crime in the indictment.

During a second attempt of Sacher to bring the Davis legislative record before the jury, the judge barked angrily:

"It isn't the question whether he was a good legislator. . . ."

CITES BUDENZ

"But (Louis F.) Budenz testified legislative activity was window dressing for revolutionary activity," Sacher objected.

"I don't recall any such testimony," the judge said.

Davis refuted testimony of Budenz, the FBI informer, in which the latter quoted Davis as telling him in February, 1944, that "Foster was given a good shellacking" at a national committee meeting, that the only thing Foster could do was to 'appeal to a higher body.'

Davis told the jury he never had such a conversation with the stoolpigeon.

Davis told of a trip he took to Mexico in the spring of 1944 as a fraternal visitor to a convention of the Communist Party of Mexico.

It was in March, 1945, Davis said, that he participated in a discussion in the national board of the Communist Political Association.

He told how at this meeting, attended by Eugene Dennis, William Z. Foster, Gilbert Green, Robert Thompson, John Williamson and Jack Stachel, he spoke and assailed Earl Browder's policies, which he asserted stood in the way of a proper and militant fight for Negro rights.

At this meeting, he said, he proposed a "complete examination" of the situation.

This disagreement with Browder's line of revisionism came before the famous Duclos letter was published.

Hollywood:

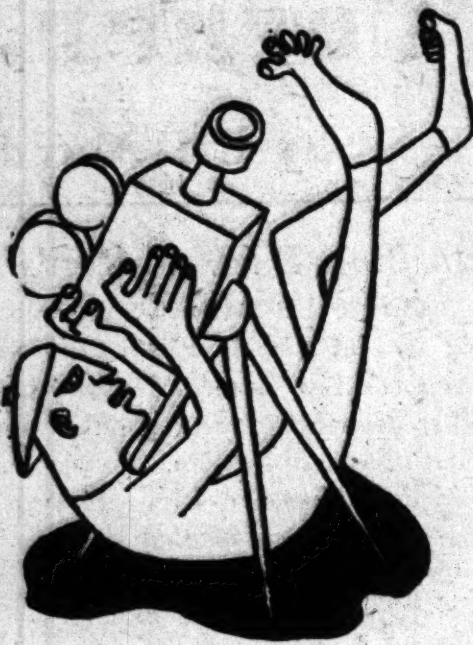
How Racist Films Affect Children

By David Platt

BEFORE THE WAR a group of scholars and educators made a thorough study of the effect of films of crime, horror and chauvinism upon young people. Their findings were presented in a series of books published by the Motion Picture Research Council. These studies are still extremely valuable as an aid to understanding the effect upon immature minds of the far more dangerous cycle of brutal sadism and racism that has come to the screen since the end of the war. We would like to cite for you some of the things the scholars uncovered in the course of their investigations:

One book, *Movies, Delinquency and Crime*, by Herbert Blumer and Philip Hauser presented a mass of evidence to prove that the crime film teaches youngsters things they can learn from no public school in the country, such as:

How to enter a store by forcing the lock with a crowbar and screwdriver; how to open a safe by 'feel' of the dial; how to cut burglar alarms in advance during the day; how to take doors off hinges to force way into apartment; how to break window noiselessly for forcing way into store or house to be burglarized by pasting flypaper on window before breaking it; how to act and what to do in robbery with gun; how to jimmy door or window; how to force door of an auto with a piece of pipe; how to use weapons, pistols, shotguns, machine-guns, blackjacks, brass knuckles, bombs; how to elude police by turning up alley, turning off lights, then speeding in opposite direction; how to use gloves in burglarizing; how to use an arc-burner to burn out combinations of safes without noise, etc., etc. The several hundred boys interviewed by the professors were all juvenile delinquents at reform schools.



PROF. BLUMER'S research on the effects of racist films upon youthful minds is of particular importance in view of the inroads this type of film has made since V-Day. He cites the case of a college student who, as a result of having seen a movie on the 'yellow menace' as a child, was for years 'fearful of every Chinese laundryman.' A college girl who grew up on the serials of Pearl White and Warner Oland also brought out the durability of racist film impressions. 'He, Warner Oland was always the wicked, canny, cunning heathen Mandarin who pursued Pearl White through so many serials. I carried over this impression to all asiatics, so that they all seem to conceal their murderous intent behind bland features; their humble attitude—merely a disguise until the time was ripe to seize you and kill you or worse yet to make you a slave.' The same with another student who told the professor she never passed by her Chinese laundryman without increasing her speed, glaring apprehensively through the window to detect whether he was plotting some foul deed, expecting every moment to see one of his white slave girls come dashing out the door. She said if she heard some undue disturbance at night outside she was certain that 'Mark Woo was at his usual work of torturing his victims.' So deep and strong were those early movie impressions, 'she has not been able to this day to erase that apprehensive feeling whenever she sees a Chinese person,' said Prof. Blumer.

HOWEVER, the classic example of the pernicious influence of racist films upon children is to be found in the Ruth Peterson-L. L. Thurstone book *Motion Pictures and the Social Attitudes of Children*, published by the Motion Picture Research Council. The authors set out to test the effects of the anti-Negro atrocity film *The Birth of a Nation* upon a large group of youngsters living at Crystal Lake, Illinois, a small town with a population of 5700 whites and no Negroes. According to the authors, very few children in the town had ever known or even seen a Negro. Before showing the film they were given a preliminary test which indicated a pronounced liberality toward the Negro. Following that they were shown *Birth of a Nation*. Two days later they were examined again. The results of the second examination were startling. The reports showed a tremendous shift in feeling toward the Negro, a shift of almost 100 percent expressed in such formulations as: 'The Negro is not entitled to the same treatment as whites'; 'the Negro is inferior,' etc. Eight months later when the children were given a third test their anti-Negro opinions were found to be unchanged. Such was the terrible effect of this malicious film on the very young.

Multiply this example by a million to get a picture of the vast extent of the cradle-to-grave cultivation and dissemination of white chauvinist propaganda by the movies.

Briefly Noted

The first half of *Lonesome Valley*, by Henry Hornsby, is an effective study of a young boy's growing up in the Kentucky

LONESOME VALLEY, by Henry Hornsby. Sloane. New York. 385 pp. \$3.50.

mountains. The author really gets into the heart and mind of adolescent Johnny Baker, makes the country come alive, and most important of all, writes of the people without resorting either to the caricature or sen-

timentalizing usually characterizing literature of the subject. Unfortunately, the latter part of this first novel does not fulfill its promise, becoming wooden and melodramatic with the hero's flight from the valley and his subsequent return. But in the young Johnny, in the blind Jace, his drunkard father, Crit, and one or two others, the author has created authentic characters. Most readers of *Lonesome Valley* will be curious about the future work of Henry Hornsby. —R.F.

Music

The sixth week of the Guggenheim Memorial Concerts by the Goldman Band, under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman, will open in Central Park on Sunday evening July 17 with an All-Italian program. The first half of Monday's program will consist of music by Berlioz, whose funeral and Triumphal Symphony for Band, Opus 15, will again be featured. Music by Gilbert and Sullivan will be the attraction for Wednesday's concert in Central Park.

On Thursday in Prospect Park and Friday in Central Park, the same program of original band music will be given. At these two concerts, two new works for band will have their first performances. One of the new works is called *A Curse and a Blessing*, and will be conducted by its composer, Henry Cowell. The other new work is *Suite For Band*, by Burnet Tuthill.

The Department of Parks has scheduled a series of twenty-four evening dances on the central mall of the boardwalk at Jacob Riis Park in Queens, beginning Tuesday, July 12, and continuing until Friday, Aug. 19, all dances at 8:30 p.m. Half of the dances will be traditional American square dances, and the others conventional round dances to currently popular dance music.

The square dances will be conducted each Tuesday and Thursday evening during the series, by Don Durlacher and square dance band. Participants will not need to know square dance steps or figures to join in the fun. A few minutes of 'on the spot' instructions from Caller Durlacher will have all beginners in the swing.

Wednesday and Friday evenings will be devoted solely to regular dancing with music by 'live' dance bands.

There will be no charge for admission on any of these evenings and the public is cordially invited by the Park Department to attend these dances.

Ted Tinsley Says

The Well-To-Do-Recession

LIFE MAGAZINE discussed the unemployment situation in a recent article, and quoted the statement of Fortune magazine (Luce quoting Luce) that this is 'the most prosperous and orderly recession in memory.'

Life proved it with graphs. Nobody could find fault with these graphs, least of all Arch Farch who had been out of work for five weeks when that issue of Life hit the stands. Arch told his wife Edna that the graphs prove that people still want housing, many buyers await price cuts, the cost of living remains high, the labor force is large and department store sales have shown only a slight decline from the 1948 peak. 'Furthermore,' said Arch, 'if you examine this Life graph very carefully, you will see that bank loans have reached a low level.'

'And what,' asked Edna, 'does all this prove?'

'It proves that this is a very prosperous recession. Never before in history have we been flat broke in such well-to-do circumstances. The dollar is still sound.'

'Glory be!' cried Edna. 'Have you got a dollar?'

'No. But the one I haven't got it sound.'

AMONG THE OTHER deep thinkers whom Life quoted was Walter C. Ayres, president of the Detroit Sales Executives Club. Mr. Ayres has his own solution to the recession, a solution which gives off blinding flashes of stupidity. 'There is,' declared Mr. Ayres, 'a crying need for at least two-thirds of the 3,000,000 unemployed to join the ranks of the country's salesmen.'

Having read that, Arch was on his way to the Fuller Brush Co. before Edna stopped him. 'After all,' she said, 'we have closer to 5,000,000 unemployed. That's too many salesmen, even for the Fuller Brush Co.'

'We could chop up the brushes and sell them bristle by bristle,' suggested Arch, but he made no impression on Edna. When he saw that she was adamant, he said, 'Well, I'll be off to the Yale Club.'

'Is there a job open there?'

'No, but I want to ask for some leads. Life has a picture story showing a Yale graduate looking for a job. The first place he goes is the Yale Club. That must be the way to do it.'

'What did this fellow study?' asked Edna.

'Sociology.'

'Where did the Yale Club send him?'

'He went to an advertising agency, a ship line, a department store and a paper company.'

'Weren't those funny places to send a sociologist?' asked Edna.

'Communist!' snarled Arch. 'He was proving that we have freedom of choice.'

'Pardon me,' said Edna. 'Did he get a job?'

'No.'

'He should be drummed out of the Yale Club. Doesn't he know that this is a prosperous recession?'

'I guess not,' admitted Arch.

'And, Arch, next time you get hold of one of those sound dollars, don't spend 20 sound cents on Life—or you'll find it in your stew.'

Around the Dial:

Radio Conference Launches Fight Against Discrimination

By Bob Lauter

AT A CONFERENCE held July 9, in the Hotel Theresa, the Committee for the Negro in the Arts passed a resolution calling for the organization of a Radio-Television Chapter. The conference, called to plan action against anti-Negro discrimination in radio and against the presentation of Negro stereotypes on the air, was highlighted by the appearance of Paul Robeson who told the delegates that their objectives meant a concerted fight to make radio a part of the struggle for peace and progress.

Some 200 delegates and observers attended the conference. Other resolutions expressed opposition to the use of Negro stereotypes on the air, and to the networks' Jim-crow policies in employment.

The Conference also resolved to organize a campaign against the Amos 'n' Andy show. The campaign will be directed against the network and the sponsors of the show, and the Committee for the Negro in the Arts will bring the entire matter before the F.C.C.

IN LIGHT OF the recent radio and press attacks against Paul Robeson for his forthright defense of peace, the Conference passed a resolution which stated the belief of the delegates that when Paul Robeson speaks up against Jim-crow and imperialism, he is talking not only for himself, but for the Negro people.



WITH MISS FREDI WASHINGTON as Chairman, the noted actor, Canada Lee, delivered the opening address. Reviewing the situation in radio and television, Mr. Lee called for the enrichment of these media by expanding them to include the true story of Negro America.

'Where,' asked Canada Lee, 'is the story of our lives in terms of the ghetto slums in which we must live? Where is the story of our lives in terms of the fact that in walking from our houses to the corner store we may be attacked and beaten? Where is the story of our lives in terms of the jobs not available, the food not available, the very years of life guaranteed to a white man which are denied to us? Where is the story of how a Negro baby born at the same time in the same city as a white baby can be expected to die 10 years sooner? Where is the story of the lives of our people? Who would know us if he had to know us by listening to Amos 'n' Andy, to Beulah, to Rochester, to the minstrel show?'

IN HIS REMARKS to the Conference, Saul Carson of the New Republic, Radio Best Magazine, and the Compass, decried the idea of fighting for Negro rights on the basis of 'tolerance.' In this connection he told the story of a recent visit to Poland. 'A year ago,' he said, 'I was in Poland. An old Jew—a religious old man, he was chairman of the Jewish religious committee in the old city of Cracow—told me this: 'Often in the past history of our country we had tolerant kings, tolerant governors. They were nice to the Jew. They were tolerant of us. Now—he stood dignified, and his old eyes sparkled—now,' he said, 'we don't have tolerance. Tolerance is charity. Today, we have rights!'



'Charming and Colorful'—N. Y. TIMES



PARNELL FACES N. L. POWER

DiMag's Starting Role Adds Drama

By Lester Rodney

The heated fights for the National and American League pennants are suspended today as the top stars of each loop, selected by the vote of more than five million fans, clash in the 16th annual All Star game. And as befits its Ebbets Field locale, this game is loaded with precedent-busting and potential drama.

Jolting Joe DiMaggio, baseball's most magnificent star, will carry his fascinating comeback story right into center field with him as the American Leaguers take the field in the bottom half of the first inning. This interest-adding addition was made possible by two things: Joe's honorary nomination by A.L. manager Lou Boudreau, and the inability of the injured Tommy Henrich to take the starting spot he was voted into. Thus the starting AL outfield will be two thirds DiMaggio, brother Dom moving to right.

Another titillating departure from the traditional All Star norm, which has seen American League home run power as exemplified by Ruth, Gehrig, Greenberg, Foxx, DiMaggio and Williams, prevail over National League defense in 11 of the 15 games, is the greater bombardment possibilities in the senior loop batting order this time. The NL line-up boasts no less than four clean-up men. They are Ralph Kiner, leading home run hitter in the majors with 23, Stan Musial with 15 circuit clouts, Johnny Mize, carrying the hottest bat of any single player into the game, and Jackie Robinson, leading both leagues in batting percentage and base hits and the National in runs batted in.

AGAINST THIS ARRAY of power, Boudreau announced last night he would start southpaw Mel Parnell of the Red Sox, 11 game winner. Beyond that he wouldn't say, but the guess is Bob Lemon and Vic Raschi will split the remaining six innings. National League manager Billy Southworth of the 1948 flag winning Braves will open either with his own ace southpaw Warren Spahn or the Cards' Red Munger. Pollet and Newcombe are also strong NL possibilities for the middle innings. Under the rules no pitcher may go more than three innings except the last pitcher in the event of extra innings.

A capacity crowd of 34,000 is expected to fill the Flatbush ball orchard, with all proceeds going to the players' pension fund. This was one of the demands won by the players three years ago. If rain forces a postponement the game will be played 10 a.m. Wednesday morning to give the players enough travel time to get back to their respective destinations for the resumption of regular league play Thursday. The weather man, however, said fair, and everybody knows it never rains in Brooklyn the day of a ballgame. (Especially on Sundays.)

The day will mark the first All Star appearance of Negro players in the annual classic. Four of the seven big league Negro players will be in uniform. Robinson, who received the second highest fan vote to Ted Williams, will start, and Roy Campanella and Larry Doby are certain to see action.

SEVEN OF THE 18 starters will be making their All Star debuts. Robinson at second, Kazak at third, Seminick behind the plate (or Campanella if Andy is unable to work) are the NL newcomers,

HOW THEY'LL START TODAY

NATIONAL

Reese, SS (.306)
J. Robinson, 2B. (.362)
Musial, Cf. (.293)
Kiner, Lf. (.333)
Mize, 1B. (.290)
Marshall, Rf. (.326)
Kazak, 3B. (.302)
Seminick, C. (.274)
Spahn (9-8) or Munger (6-4)

AMERICAN

D. DiMaggio, Rf. (.339)
Kell, 3B. (.345)
Williams, Lf. (.326)
J. DiMaggio, Cf. (.350)
Joost, SS. (.293)
E. Robinson, 1B (.297)
Michaels, 2B. (.298)
Tebbetts, C. (.315)
Parnell, P. (-5)

while for the Junior loop, short-stop Eddie Joost, first baseman Eddie Robinson, second sackler Cass Michaels and pitcher Parnell make it for the first time.

The National League is the home team. Next year at Chicago's Comiskey Park this will be reversed. Southworth will lead off with the Dodgers' great midway duo, Reese and Robinson, and follow with Musial, Kiner, Mize, Marshall, Kazak, catcher and pitcher. Dom DiMaggio will be the game's first batter, with Kell, Williams, Joe DiMaggio, Joost, Robinson, Michaels, Tebbetts and Parnell following.

The prediction here is for National League power to carry the day. Say, that doesn't sound right!

Ray Squeezes in At 147, Kid 144½

PHILADELPHIA, July 11. — Ray Robinson weighed exactly 147 pounds today for his welterweight title fight tonight against Kid Gavilan of Cuba at the Municipal Stadium.

Robinson, ready for his fourth defense of the 147-pound title, hit the class limit exactly on the nose despite reports that he might fail to make the effect.

This weight gave him an advantage of 2½ pounds over Gavilan who scaled 144½.

For their previous 10-round non-title fight last September, Robinson weighed 150½; Gavilan 148½.

When Robinson stripped off today, the tall, slender Negro champ did not appear as drawn as in his street clothes. Despite three weeks of intensive weight-making, the champion looked fit and ready.

Before they stepped on the scales at the Philadelphia arena, both fighters appeared in good spirits. They shook hands and smiled. Robinson said, "It seems a little hot in here."

The weighing-in ceremony was supervised by George Jones, chairman of the Pennsylvania Athletic Commission.

To make certain of his weight, Robinson and his entourage had come to the arena at 9:30 a.m. today for a private weigh-in. According to manager George Cain-

STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
NEW YORK	50	27	.649	—
Cleveland	44	32	.570	5½
Philadelphia	44	35	.557	7
Boston	42	36	.538	8½
Detroit	41	39	.513	10½
Washington	33	42	.440	16
Chicago	33	47	.413	18½
St. Louis	24	53	.312	26

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
BROOKLYN	47	31	.603	—
St. Louis	47	32	.595	½
Boston	43	36	.544	4½
Philadelphia	41	38	.512	6½
NEW YORK	38	38	.500	8
Pittsburgh	35	42	.455	11½
Cincinnati	31	45	.408	15
Chicago	30	50	.375	18

LEADERS

NATIONAL LEAGUE					
Player and Club	G.	Ab.	R.	H. Pct.	
Robinson, Brooklyn	78	307	68	.111 .352	
Kiner, Pittsburgh	75	273	55	.133 .333	
Schoendienst, St. L.	75	319	47	.106 .326	
Marshall, New York	71	241	51	.128 .326	
Hodges, Brooklyn	78	303	44	.132 .323	
AMERICAN LEAGUE					
Player and Club	G.	Ab.	R.	H. Pct.	
Kell, Detroit	69	281	50	.137 .345	
DiMaggio, Boston	74	301	65	.102 .339	
Williams, Boston	73	268	76	.124 .336	
Goodman, Boston	53	195	25	.123 .323	
Mitchell, Cleveland	71	292	33	.119 .319	
HOME RUNS					
Kiner, Pirates	23	Stephens, Red Sox	20	Williams, Red Sox	18
Stephens, Red Sox	20	Williams, Red Sox	18	Williams, Red Sox	18
Williams, Red Sox	20	Wertz, Tigers	18	Joost, Athletics	18
Joost, Athletics	18	Robinson, D'egers	16	Henrich, Yankees	16
Henrich, Yankees	16	Hodges, Dodgers	16	Kokoa, Browns	16
Gordon, Giants	16				
HITS					
Robinson, D'egers	111	Joost, Athletics	78	DiMaggio, Cards	108
DiMaggio, Cards	108	Williams, Red Sox	76	DiMaggio, Red Sox	102
DiMaggio, Red Sox	102	Reese, Dodgers	69	Thomson, G'nts	102
Thomson, G'nts	102	Robinson, D'egers	68	Reese, Dodgers	68
Reese, Dodgers	68	DiMaggio, Red Sox	65		

France KOs Hungary To Reach Net Finals

BUDAPEST, July 11 (UP). — France eliminated Hungary and reached the European Zone Davis cup tennis finals today when Marcel Bernard defeated Andras Stolpa, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1, to give the French an unbeatable lead of three matches to one.

In the anti-climatic final singles match of the series, Joseph Asboth of Hungary defeated Robert Abdesselam of France.

Sorry . . . Tomorrow

This paper went to press last night before Ray Robinson and Kid Gavilan fought their 15-round welterweight title bout in Philadelphia. Tomorrow's sports page will carry full comment and analysis of the bout.

ford, the champion at that time scaled 146½ pounds.

Gainford said Sugar Ray had eaten a light breakfast of orange juice, a poached egg, half a slice of toast and tea. He will have a light dinner this afternoon.

Gainford explained that Robinson would have a cup of beef broth and a small steak at 2:30 p.m. He made a three-inch circle with his fingers to describe the size of the steak.

Dr. Joseph I. Levy, commission physician who examined the fighters after the weigh-in, pronounced both in perfect physical condition.

Levy also said as far as he could determine, the champion showed no ill effects from the training routine which whittled him down to the welterweight limit.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



Harking Back to Ted's Crusher

BACK FROM a week's split vacation in time to catch the big one at Ebbets Field. No rain, mister weatherman, please. Even the few farmers I spoke to upstate are willing to take another droughty day to get the annual All-Star tilt into the books. That's baseball for you. So please. Keep it cool, clear and sunny. Say something like 75 degrees and a nice breeze blowing in the general direction of Bedford Ave. Yes, let's be having a hitter's afternoon. I like the NLers. Have a hunch they'll be out for blood today, won't be fooling with Marshall, Mize, Musial, Kiner and Robinson swinging the wood.

What's that? Remember 1941? Oh sure. How can a guy forget. Yes, anything can happen with belters like the double DiMaggios and Teddie Williams to fetch the runs for Lou Boudreau's side. Remember '41 indeed. A July 8 afternoon at Detroit's Briggs Stadium. If ever the NLers seemingly had a game wrapped up and waiting to be lugged home, it was that one. What was it? 5-2 in favor of the senior circuit in the eighth, and 5-3 going into the ninth. Remember that one? (What a hoax this sports scribbling can be. A guy comes back from a week in the country and casually says to his readers: "Remember that ninth inning in the All-Star game NINE years ago? . . . I remember" it because Taylor Spink was good enough to send along his new Baseball Register. Oh dear.)

Now that we're levelling with each other, allow me to remind you just how the kiss of death went for the NL that afternoon. Claude Passeau probably remembers it right well too. He had that 5-3 edge as the ALers came up for their last licks. The lead looked big as life and good as gold. Catcher Frank Hayes popped to Billy Herman. One down, two to go. Then the wheels began to turn. Mur-duh! Kennie Keltner pinch-hit for Ed Smith and scratched a single to short. Joe Cordon collected one more legitimately, a solid smash to right. Cecil Travis drew a pass to fill it up. Hm. Trouble. The man DiMaggio strode up there. But the hero's wreath wasn't to fall on the Jolter's proud shoulders that day. Matter of fact, Joe almost became the fall guy. His grounder to short should've been a game-ending double play, but on the force Travis tore into second and broke up the double play as Keltner tallied to bring the AL within one run of the National League leaders.

Ah, yes. Two out, tall thin 'n terrific Ted Williams stepped in. For a minute, it looked like NL pilot Deacon McKechnie would yank the shaken Passeau and give lefty Carl Hubbell a parting shot to shoot for the fading headlines by throwing up his left-handed assortment to the southpaw slugger. But no, McKechnie decided to let Passeau finish it out. A charitable decision, no doubt, only it was Williams who did the finishing. With the count 2-1 on him, Ted put his wrists to the next pitch and parked it high and deep into the upper rightfield seats of the vast amphitheatre.

That was all, you know. Goodness, but this NL rooster is feeling warm suddenly.

Hither and Yon . . .

THOUGHTS THAT CAME to mind while one was away: The Bobbie Feller comeback is evidently for real, and most heartening, too. . . . Ditto for the Red Sox push. . . . May sound silly with the club 5½ to the good going into the middle of July, but I still think Cleveland and Boston are going to kick up much dust into the faces of those amazing Yankees before another month goes by. . . .

Junior Stephens the least publicized homerun poker of the year. He's only tied with teammate Williams at 20. . . . Look for Monte Irvin to get an infield try sometime after the All-Star game. But where in the infield is the big question. . . . Dodger pitching slump was to be expected. Just as you can look for it to upsurge again soon. The youngsters will hold up better in the late July and August hot spells, while the mound vets elsewhere will feel the cumulative effects of the wilting weather. . . .

And those Pirates. It's almost funny. It took a winning streak of eight to get them within 11½ games of the top!

Majors to Penalize Player Autographs During Ballgame

The major leagues, at their pre-All-Star game meeting, yesterday passed a resolution to penalize players who give autographs on the field during the progress of a game.

No specific penalty was determined upon, but the action was taken as result of a recent wave of game interruptions by fans invading the playing fields between innings.

Meeting with Commissioner A. B. Chandler, major league owners dictatorially decided that henceforth no major leaguers would be permitted to play in Caribbean Winter leagues during the off-season.

For the past two years, players who had not had more than 45 days active service on a major league roster were permitted to play in the Caribbean leagues.